THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, S. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 270.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers ..... $1.50.
Clubs of five ..... 1.25.
Clubs of ten ..... 1.15.
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address,
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

EUROPE.

Prussia and France!

GREAT FRENCH SORTIE!

Prussians Defeated!

FRENCH IN GOOD SPIRITS!

Tuesday's News Confirmed!

ANOTHER FRENCH VICTORY!

Battle on Wednesday!

TARTAR INSURRECTION!

The Prussians Burn a Town!

A GREAT DEAL OF STRATEGY

But Not Much Blood Let!

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

GRAND FRENCH SORTIE.

LONDON, December 2.—Trochu's grand sortie is in progress.

A terrific battle is raging. There are private dispatches to the Stock Exchange and Lloyds which assert that General Trochu has succeeded in cutting through the Prussian lines north of Paris in such force that the Germans were driven from all their positions with general rout.

THE BATTLE RAGES.

A great battle is now going on west of this city. The Germans have for weeks been fortifying themselves with triple lines of immense strength, and the contest will be one of tremendous severity and carnage.

Particulars are looked for with intense anxiety.

PRUSSIANS DEFEATED.

Private dispatches to the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's assert that Gen. Trochu succeeded in cutting through the Prussian lines north of Paris in such force that the Germans were driven from all their positions with a general rout, and a great battle is now raging on the west of the city.

DEFEAT OF A PRUSSIAN SORTIE.

New York, Dec. 2.—Later dispatches at London, from French sources, say that the Duke of Mecklenburg was driven back with heavy loss in a sortie from the fortifications of the Army of the Loire. The attempt was a failure.

GERMANS RETIRING.

The London Times says that the Germans are retiring towards Paris before the Army of the Loire, which is advancing in great strength.

OFFICIAL FROM THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—King William telegraphs the following to the Queen:

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—The Sixth Corps yesterday repulsed a sortie of 20,000 men on the south of Paris. Over one hundred French prisoners were taken and several hundred killed and wounded. On the 28th and 29th the French also made sorties on the positions of the Wurtemburgers and Saxons at Bonneuil, Champigny and Villiers, but were repulsed with great loss. The positions were taken by the French but subsequently retaken by the Germans. On the same days similar sorties were made at the north and west, and at St. Denis against the Fourth Corps and Guards. The French troops repulsed were pursued behind their works in all cases. I remained at Versailles, as it was a central point. WILHELM.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS.

London, December 2.—Dispatches from Paris dated November 30th, say the operations of the French troops in the vicinity of the capital remain confined to the positions they had occupied around the city. General Ducrot, with a large force moved out of Paris and attacked the Germans at Villiers, but he was soon compelled to evacuate. The heaviest of the fighting was done at Champigny, Brie and Villiers.

The French are now renewing the attack in the south.

A dispatch from Tours, dated Thursday, December 1 says: News of the successful sortie around Paris had caused the most indescribable excitement.

THE LOIRE ARMY.

Loyal, December 2.—Gambetta has publicly announced that the Army of the Loire has been reinforced by 100,000 men, is in splendid fighting trim, and is now moving forward. Gambetta continues: "Victory now favors the cause of the Republic, and Te Deums are being chanted here and at Tours."

GREAT REJOICING.

Loyal, December 2.—The city is now rejoiced with dispatches from Gambetta announcing successful movements. Large reinforcements were made in force defending the Prussians along the whole line. The line of battle is now extended from Dieppe to Nantes. Gambetta is confident of success, and cannot have been surprised by the French. The troops were commanded by Trochu, Ducrot and Vinoy.

GERMANS REINFORCING.

Gambetta, in announcing the victory, says that one of the results of it has been the completion of the line of defense by the Prussians along the whole line. The line of battle is now extended from Dieppe to Nantes. Reinforcements are coming here from every quarter of Prussia and Germany.

FRENCH HOLD THE CAPTURED GROUNDS.

The battles at Paris began on Tuesday, the 29th ult., and it is believed the French still remain in possession of the positions they had captured from the Prussians.

A PRUSSIAN GENERAL'S REPORT.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—The following dispatch from Gen. De Tringenthal, now reader of the Seventh Prussian Corps, has been received, dated Versailles, Nov. 29: "I have repulsed the sortie of the French from the south of Paris. The enemy's forces were under the command of Generals Ducrot and Vinoy, and consisted of the Second and Third Corps, and a portion of the Fourth Corps. The battle lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy's losses were very heavy. Our losses have been slight."

THE FRENCH STILL VICTORIOUS.

A telegram dated Chanzy le Pont, Wednesday, 30th, says: The Army of the Loire has been victorious with the Seventh Prussian Corps, which was defeated in a sortie of the French, with great slaughter. The battle lasted five hours fighting. The Germans took three hundred prisoners. The Germans' loss was so heavy that the Germans buried 1,200 dead, and several hundred rank and file killed and wounded.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Monitor of this evening says that the sortie made by the French on the 29th ult. by the two sides of the French garrison of Paris was a success. The battle lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. The French took three hundred prisoners. The Germans' loss was so heavy that they buried 1,200 dead, and several hundred rank and file killed and wounded.

A STRIKING FRENCH GENERAL.

General Ducrot then crossed the Marne and attacked that point and captured the village of Champigny. The Germans made a desperate effort to retake it, but were unsuccessful. The fighting took place in the open ground between the river by eight o'clock in the morning, and continued until nightfall. The French remained in possession of the village. We took two hundred prisoners. The Germans have taken a position at Thorney.

FRENCH LOSSES.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 1st, via Berlin and London, 2d.—Dispatches from Paris announce that the French have lost 4,000 men and 100 officers prisoners in a sortie Brie's section was severe.

A TOUGH ASSES.

They have just added a brass fox several hours to bury their dead.

The Bavarian brigade of the Second Corps, lost two officers and seven hundred men. The Saxon loss is unreported.

All quiet before Paris.

PRUSSIANS BEFORE ALBENY.

LILLE, December 1.—The Prussians have entered Albeny, a department of Brumes, eighteen miles from Amiens.

PRUSSIAN DENIAL.

The evacuation of Amiens, by the Germans, under Gen. Manteuffel, is denied.

MANTEUFFEL'S MOVEMENTS.

London, December 2.—It is reported that Gen. Garfinkel has had great successes at Arteu. Nothing official has been received.

VOM BORN TAKES DEFENSIVE VICTORIOUS.

Munich, December 2.—A dispatch was published to-day from Gen. Von Der Tann, announcing that Gen. Von Born has defeated the French under Gen. Crouzat, at the head of the Army of the Loire on the 28th ult. The contest lasted from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON WEDNESDAY.

Paris, December 1.—Midnight.—The sortie of the 29th has taken almost all the French troops out of the city. The fighting was very severe, and the losses on both sides heavy. The French have not yet returned to their lines. The Germans have been driven back with great loss. The fighting will be renewed to-morrow.

DISPATCHES FROM GAMBETTA.

Tours, December 1.—Gambetta has published dispatches from Bourbaki, dated Nov. 29th, announcing that the Army of the East has defeated the Germans at Villersexel, and is now moving forward.

GERMANS REINFORCING.

London, December 2.—The Germans have in the sortie on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were 157 officers and 4,800 men killed and wounded. The French losses, certainly ascertained, were 2,000. Additional reports will swell the number of French losses.

GEN. VINOY GOES THROUGH GERMAN LINES.

A dispatch received at Tours says General Vinoy, with the First Corps, got wholly through the German lines on the south, and effected a junction with a portion of Daurille's forces, advancing from the southwest.

SECRET POSTOFFICE DISCOVERED.

A Berlin dispatch says that a secret postoffice, maintaining regular communication between Strasburg and Tours by way of Basle, has been discovered at Strasburg.

LONDON PAPERS ENCOURAGE THE FRENCH.

The *Telegraph* says: The French have won a great advantage in the Departments of the Seine and Marne, and now possess a military preponderance never enjoyed since the opening of the campaign.

ANOTHER GERMAN SORT.

A special from Tours says: Official dispatches from Tours announce that Gens. Trochu and Ducrot completely routed the Germans between the Seine and Marne and Chenay L'Oay. Ducrot is now encamped fifteen miles from Paris. The French losses are two thousand.

RIVERS RISING.

There have been sudden rises in the rivers Loire and Cher. The former has risen five feet and the latter seven feet. A hard frost now prevails.

FRENCH UNITING ARMIES.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Tours, dated Dec. 1, says: The Army of the Loire has effected a junction with Gen. Trochu's forces from Paris.

GERMANS RETIRING.

The Germans under Prince Frederick Charles are retiring before the united armies. His said Trochu has with him outside the walls three hundred thousand.

SAXON ACCOUNTS.

A dispatch from Prince George of Saxony has been received by the King of Saxony. It describes the fighting at Loisey and Villiers, in which the Saxon troops took part, and states that the French were repulsed and driven over the heights between two villages, leaving behind a hundred dead. The number attacking force numbered 50,000. The loss of Saxons was twelve officers and one hundred prisoners.

CONGRATULATION.

The King of Wurtemburg has sent a dispatch to Prince Oberwitz, congratulating him on the gallantry displayed by the Wurtemburg troops.

Later accounts increase the loss of the Wurtemburgers at Loisey.

The Prussian Cross *Gazette* attributes the frequent breaches of parole by French officers to the machinations of the French Government.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE SURRENDER OF PARIS.

London, December 2.—A special correspondent of the *Herald* at Versailles telegraphs on the 28th ult., that if the Army of Orleans should capitulate, Paris would be summoned to surrender within three days.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

The following terms of surrender will be offered: All regulars and Garden Mobiles to become prisoners of war; the National Guards and irregulars to be allowed to return to their occupations in private life; the forts, cannons and munitions of war to be given up to the Prussians; the troops to be allowed to be permitted to march out with the honors of war. If these terms are refused, the bombardment of the forts will immediately follow the refusal.

MORTALITY AND PROVISIONS IN PARIS.

Advices from Paris to the 23d ult. say that the mortality is increasing, and that a calculation made shows that the provisions will last from ninety to one hundred and five days.

THE PRUSSIANS BURN CHARLEVILLE.

The Prussians have burned the town of Charleville, desperate attempt to escape yesterday. Five got outside the main door and attacked the guards, who shot one dead and mortally wounded two. They shot another through the chest, and captured the fifth, after a desperate struggle.

The Germans are still in force at Boulogy-court.

[Tribune's Special.]

VARIOUS ARMY MOVEMENTS.

To-day there is heavy firing in the direction of Charenton. Weather bright and ground hard, which is favorable for army movements. The German Army of Orleans.

Our correspondent at Orleans telegraphed at 8 A. M. to-day: The Army of the Loire is at Pithiviers, marching from Montargis and leaving Orleans. The Prussians are concentrated between Janville and Pithiviers.

The official correspondent of the *Times* at Versailles telegraphs the 30th ult: A sortie was attempted against Choisy le Roy, and the fighting was severe. Meanwhile, the Bavarians attacked Montretout and Bezons, but would have been pushed home had the Prussian lines proved weak. The French Admiral has co-operated against the left of the middle of the night of the 29th by a heavy cannonade from the Mont-valerien, and threw shells across the Seine. A musketry fire was exchanged between the belligerents on opposite sides of the river, and the fire of the Prussian force on the peninsula of Carrieres. Meantime the French were preparing for an attack on Montretout, and expressed satisfaction with the new Governor General of British America. The French and perhaps the Russian gunboats will remain at Tsiu-Tsin during the winter.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Large Flow to Titusville Last Evening—A Portion of Chambers & Pickering's Refinery Destroyed—The Fire Extinguished.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., Dec. 2.—A few minutes before nine P. M. a large fire broke out at Chambers & Pickering's refinery. One large iron tank, three wooden tanks, agitators, stills, treating house, and large pump were entirely destroyed. The tanks containing naphtha and tar, which quickly ignited, filled with a loud report, the contents completely covering the creek. It flowed downward, and presented a sight exciting the deepest interest in the extreme. The fire communicated to two other wooden tanks, situated about three rods up the Creek, owned by Moore, Hoard & Co., but by the brave and untiring efforts of the employes connected with the establishment at the head of the stream of water, worked by a large pump connected to the refinery, they gained a decided victory over the devouring element, and saved the refinery. We learn there was but a small amount of oil consumed. The firemen were promptly upon the ground, and are working with a will, playing upon large tanks in the vicinity, and without doubt have the fire under perfect control.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Water is to be let into the canal at Louisville on Wednesday, Dec. 7th.

—All the Baton Rouge riot prisoners at New Orleans have been discharged.

—Dayton, Kentucky, will be the southern terminus of the Bellaire Valley Railroad.

—Chas. G. Capin was nominated by the Republicans last night for Mayor of Springfield, Mass.

A grand concert for the aid of both the Prussian and the French wounded is projected in Cincinnati.

—James Phillips, of Allen county, Ohio, while intoxicated, threw himself on a bridge on Wednesday night and was killed.

—A businessman named Mack was killed at Lewistburg, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, on Wednesday night.

—Two boys, John McKeown and John Pasch, fell from the steamer "Abeona," at Cincinnati, on Wednesday night, and were drowned.

—Information was received at Cincinnati yesterday, that Thomas Hawley and Thomas Murphy had shot a man in Leesburg, Harrison county, Kentucky.

—The funeral of Senator Woods to-day, at Ballston, N. Y., was attended by great demonstrations. Over 200 of Mr. Blood's workmen were present as mourners.

—Judgment was rendered in Cincinnati yesterday, in the United States Court against D. V. Brown and others on transportation bonds of over nine thousand dollars.

—Col. W. D. Washington, painter of the "Burial of Latane," and professor of fine arts in Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., died last night of paralysis.

—Seymor's scissor factory, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire Thursday. Loss $60,000. Two hundred of workmen were thrown out of employment.

—It is reported in Montreal that Messrs. Allen, proprietor of the line of ocean steamships, are negotiating for the purchase of the Northern Transportation Co.'s steamers.

—At a meeting of the Republican Ward and City Committee, of Boston, held last evening, Gen. Carpenter was nominated as the candidate for Mayor at the coming election.

—Hon. Wm. M. Evarts delivered an address last night in Music Hall, Boston, and Wm. Everett read the ode in commemoration of the Centennial of the Boston Latin School who fell in the late war.

—The steamer James A. Garry, from Wilmington for Washington, loaded with cotton, struck on a sunk, two miles out on the 29th ult. at New Inlet, near Norfolk, Va. Her cargo is being landed on the beach.

—Charles H. Fitch, principal clerk with Fetter, Pepper and Cooper, on Main St., Louisville, Ky., Druggists, committed suicide at the United States Hotel, at 6 P. M. Friday. Cause, intemperance and debauch.

—The trial of Hr. Gen. Gerrish, late City Treasurer of Lowell, Mass., for embezzling the city funds, resumed, and counsel to the being of charges, on exceptions raised by his counsel to the form of the indictment.

—Hon. Jas. O. Farwell, of Chicago, Robert Conover, of St. Louis, and Thos. D. Lyon, of Detroit, Special Peace Commissioners of Indians and General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, started to-day from New York for Okalahoger Congress, in Indian Territory.

—The Grand Jury found seven indictments, at Georgetown, D. C., against John Foster, for the defrauding or collection of internal revenue in the State. Strong evidence is now in hand, and other indictments will be found. Settlement upheld heavy for perjury.

—The Metairie race to-day at New Orleans, a mile heat, was won by Lida Greene. The second heat, two miles, was won by Kildare. The second race, mile heats, two in three, was won by Kildare, beating Jonestone and Zouzou. Time 1:50½, 3:56, 3:54½. Each of these mile heats was run by Lida Greene, beating Waltz, Victory and Confession. Time 1:44½.

—Nashville, December 2.—Cotton closed dull at lower prices; low middling 18½c. Sales to-day 1,000 bales; clear sides 15½c; stock 29,000 bales. Receipts per R. R. and river, 1,000 bales. Gold 110. Sight exchange on New York par. Corn 70c. Oats 40c. Wheat $1@1.05. Flour $4.50@5.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

LONDON, December 2.—The passengers, baggage and a portion of the cargo of the steamship Union have been saved.

HOW BOAT CHALLENGE.

The Oxford eight have sent their usual challenge to the Cambridge club for the annual boat race.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A demonstration at Dublin yesterday for the sympathizing with the Pope, was well supported by members of Parliament and other influential persons.

PRUSSIA.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, December 2.—It is asserted that at the conference which has been called for a settlement of the Eastern question, a new treaty will be proposed, omitting all reference to the neutralization of the Black Sea.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION.

BERLIN December 2.—The Federal Council has ratified the Convention, providing for the union of the Kingdom of Bavaria with the confederation. The Bavarian diet will meet on the 30th, to take action on the treaty.

CUBA.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

HAVANA, December 2.—The home Government yesterday accepted the resignation of Captain General De Rodas, which had been repeatedly tendered. General De Rodas sails for Spain about the 25th. General Valmaseda taking his place temporarily. No successor has been appointed, and it is not known who will be sent out from Spain.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION ARRIVED.

The United States exploring expedition arrived at Tehuantapec.

TARTARY.

A TARTAR INSURRECTION.

LONDON, December 2.—A dispatch just received here from Shanghai, November 8th, says a Tartar insurrection had occurred in Mongolia. Twenty thousand insurgents were threatening the town of Kalgan, the capital of the province. Forces, armed with Russian rifles, had gone to oppose the movement.

AUSTRIA.

CABINET RESIGNATION.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The *Presse* this morning announces the first resignation from the Cabinet. Baron Kuhn Von Kuhnenfeldt, Minister of War has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. General Lehlenheim has already been appointed his successor.

SPAIN.

THE VOMITE DISAPPEARS.

MADRID, Dec.—The vomite has entirely disappeared from Valencia, Alicante and Barcelona.

RUSSIA.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 2.—A pacific solution of the Black Sea question is assured today.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The steamship France, from Liverpool, has arrived at Quarantine.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 2.—Consols, 91¼@91⅝, Bonds quiet; 5-20s of '62, 88⅛; do '65, 87⅛; do '67, 89; 10-40s, 87. Stocks quiet; Erie, 21; Illinois, 111⅞.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d. California wheat 11s 6d, spring 10s, winter 10s 8d. Flour 24s 8d. Corn: No 2 mixed 31s 6d. Oats 2s 10d. Provisions firm. Pork 97s 6d. Beef, new 122s 6d. Cumberland middles 53s. Crude petroleum 10¾d, refined 1s 5¾d.

CALIFORNIA.

Proceeds of the San Francisco Mercantile Library Association Lottery—The Rainy Season Commenced—Attempted Escape from Prison—One Convict Killed and Three Mortally Wounded—Annexation Ownership Subsidy to be Asked For—Libel Library Act Unconstitutional—Ship Probably Lost.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NET PROCEEDS OF THE LOTTERY.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 2.—The net proceeds of the Mercantile Library Lottery were three hundred and ten thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars.

THE RAINY SEASON SET IN.

The rainy season has commenced. All anxiety concerning the crops the coming season is dispelled throughout the State.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

The prisoners in the Nevada state Prison made a desperate attempt to escape yesterday. Five got outside the main door and attacked the guards, who shot one dead and mortally wounded two. They shot another through the chest, and captured the fifth, after a desperate struggle.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY TO BE ASKED FOR.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce this evening appointed a Committee to memorialize Congress for a subsidy for the projected Australian Steamship Line.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LOTTERY ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Stanley, of the County Court, this evening decided that the Mercantile Library Act was unconstitutional, and consequently did not repeal the anti-lottery law, and announced that he would hold for trial all parties in any way assisting in lottery schemes.

SHIP PROBABLY LOST.

It is feared the ship Cremore, from this port for Liverpool, is lost.

CHINA NEWS.

A telegram received at the Foreign Office to-day, from Mr. Wade, Secretary of Legation, at Pekin, dated November 26th, says Rochesnaw, French Minister, had returned from Tsin-Tsin, where public confidence had been restored, and expressed his satisfaction with the new Governor General of British America. The French and perhaps the Russian gunboats will remain at Tsiu-Tsin during the winter.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK CITY.

Gortschakoff and Granville Correspondence—The English-Confederate Alabama Claims—A Rascally but New Way to Raise "Stamps"—Card from Cyrus W. Field About the Cables—Great Railroaders to Meet to Pool Earnings—Brigham Young and His Income Tax—Tobacco Stamp Reissuer Sentenced—Railroad Troubles at Bergen Tunnel—Great Trouble Between Railroad Companies—Jim Fisk Goes to the Scene of the Disturbance—Bridge on Fire—Important Railroad Suits—New Passenger Rates Westward—Strike of Workingmen to take place Monday—Railroad Riot Settled.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 2, 1870.

GORTSCHCKOFF TO EARL GRANVILLE.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs the full text of Gortschakoff's reply to Earl Granville, which contains but little that has not been touched on by the regular cable dispatches.

RUSSIA DECLINES DISCUSSION.

Russia declines, as is already known, to discuss the propriety of her former note, or to recall any precedent or cite any example, as such controversy would not in any way promote the good understanding which it desired.

JUDGEMENT IMPENDING.

After referring to the invariable failure of all the attempts made at different times to assemble the powers in a general conference with a view to remove the causes of the difficulty which disturbed the general peace, Gortschakoff continues: The crisis, and the absence of a regular government in France postpones still further the possibility of such and agreement.

THE POSITION INTOLERABLE.

Meanwhile the position in which the treaty left Russia has become more and more intolerable. Earl Granville will agree that the Europe of to-day is very far from being the Europe which signed the treaty of 1856. It was impossible that Russia should agree to remain the only power bound indefinitely to an arrangement which is as onerous as it was when it was concluded. It became daily weaker in its guarantees.

AN AUGUST MINISTER'S SENSE OF DUTY.

Our august Minister has too deep a sense of what he owes to his country and to itself to submit any longer to an obligation against which national sentiments protests. We cannot admit that abrogation of a principle, vertical principle, but followed by its immediate application, and which visibly restores to Russia a right of which no good power could consent to be deprived, ought to be considered as a menace to peace, nor that in avoiding one point of the treaty of 1856 the whole of all is impaired.

THE TREATY OF 1856 ADHERED TO.

The Imperial Cabinet never had any such intentions; on the contrary, our communication of October 19th declared in the most explicit terms that his Majesty, the Emperor, maintained his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of '56, and that he is ready to enter upon with the other powers signed the treaty. He also confirms its general stipulations, or to renew them, or substitute them for any other suitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and the equilibrium of Europe.

NO REASON SEEN TO PREVENT AN UNDERSTANDING.

There seems, then, to be no reason why the Cabinet of London should not, if it please, enter into explanation with the Court of Russia of the treaty of '56. For our part we are ready for any deliberation having for its object the settlement of guarantees for the consolidation of peace in the East.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A notable letter, written by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, ex-Minister to the Court of Great Britain, in answer to certain inquiries put by the President of an insurance company in regard to the tender of our claims against the British Government, on account of depredations of the rebel cruiser Alabama, is published.

AMOUNT OF THE CLAIMS.

Johnson estimates that these claims will amount to $12,000,000, and advises the seekers after indemnity to withdraw their demands from the United States Government, and appeal to the Government of Great Britain for indemnity.

A NEW WAY OF RAISING "STAMPS."

There is a regular business carried on in this city, by unprincipled parties obtaining, during the month succeeding the issue of fifteen stamps are so neatly and ingeniously removed or washed that they can be used a second time. Wall street has been flooded with them.

NOTICE IN REGARD TO ATLANTIC CABLES.

To Associated Press:

Please notify the public that, although there will be considerable delay, we can send slowly to Europe through the French cable. Thereafter we will be received and transmitted as early as possible, and in exact order of their reception.

[Signed] CYRUS W. FIELD.

RAILROADERS POOLING EARNINGS.

Among the Railroad Presidents in attendance at the conference for pooling earnings are the following representatives of the Grand Trunk Line; Erie; Commodore Vanderbilt, New York Central; Thos. A. Scott, Pennsylvania Central; Osgood Vanscend, Cleveland, Columbus; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago; H. F. Clark, Lake Shore; A. Boody, T. W. & W.; and J. Jay Harrington & Quincy.

IMPORTANT SUITS SOON TO TAKE PLACE.

The first cases on the calendar for Monday, are three great Erie suits—that of Ramsey vs. Gould, that of Railroad vs. Railroad, and last and most important of all, that of Railroad vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, better known as the Harlem suit.

NEW PASSENGER RATES WESTWARD.

The New York Central, Hudson River, Erie and Pennsylvania lines have just adopted a new list of prices for tickets to the several Western points, making the following rates from the tariff agreed upon a few days since: St. Louis reduced from $20 to $17; Kansas City from $25 to $20; New Orleans $34 to $30; St. Joseph $30 to $25; Indianapolis from $15 to $12; Cairo from $30 to $25. San Francisco rates unchanged.

FIRE.

About nine o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in one of the chambers of the caisson of the Bergen Tunnel, and for a time caused considerable alarm, but was, as supposed, finally extinguished by the laborers on duty at the time. The Indians employed there have a joint of about 2,500. This place is the terminus of the Indiana branch railroad, and maintains a lively trade in all kinds of lumber, grain, &c. Several planing mills find ample employment, and immense quantities of worked lumber is shipped to your city and eastward along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is also a large and flourishing straw board manufactory at this place, which is properly equipped with the finest machinery for the manufacture of this material. Its average capacity for manufacture is about two tons of boards per day, the principal part of which is shipped to eastern markets, and there converted into paste board, paper boxes, &c. The town also supports two flouring mills, one steam, three tanneries, steam grist mill, and shook manufactories. The Catholic congregation have in process of construction a large elegant church, built of brick, and very beautifully designed.

Trade at all seasons of the year is brisk, and our merchants and business men generally find ample room for remunerative investments. Several fine residences have been completed during the past season, and in point of beautiful private residences, spacious business establishments, this village, our town cannot be excelled in the western part of the State.

It is a strongly Republican town, and the circulation of the GAZETTE is daily becoming larger, and in consequence the circulaties of your conservative contemporary, the *Commercial* is dwindling rapidly. F.

SERIOUS QUARREL BETWEEN RAILROADS.

Trains on the Morris & Essex and Erie Railroads were detained several hours this morning at the west end of Bergen Tunnel, owing to the renewing of hostilities between these companies' workmen. The Morris and Essex road attempted to put down a double frog for the purpose of changing the gauge upon the tunnel. The Erie placed a locomotive where the connection was making to prevent the work. Several hours later a compromise was affected, and the nationalized Erie trains passed through the the tunnel, but as the Morris and Essex trains were about starting, obstructed the track with a freight train.

Thus matters remain at present. There is no hope of an amicable settlement.

Governor Randolph has been telegraphed and is expected to interfere.

Large bodies of workmen of both roads are present, but a large force of police prevents disturbance.

Jim Fisk left for the seat of war this afternoon.

WORKINGMEN TO STRIKE.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Union this evening, one of the Knights of St. Crispin stated that the joint council of their body had been in session during the week, and taken steps towards preparing for a general strike of the trade on Monday next. He said the employers had resolved to break up Crispinism. Over 200 of Mr. Blood's workmen were present as mourners.

—Judgment was rendered in Cincinnati yesterday, in the United States Court against D. V. Brown and others on transportation bonds of over nine thousand dollars.

—Col. W. D. Washington, painter of the "Burial of Latane," and professor of fine arts in Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., died last night of paralysis.

—Seymor's scissor factory, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire Thursday. Loss $60,000. Two hundred of workmen were thrown out of employment.

—It is reported in Montreal that Messrs. Allen, proprietor of the line of ocean steamships, are negotiating for the purchase of the Northern Transportation Co.'s steamers.

—At a meeting of the Republican Ward and City Committee, of Boston, held last evening, Gen. Carpenter was nominated as the candidate for Mayor at the coming election.

—Hon. Wm. M. Evarts delivered an address last night in Music Hall, Boston, and Wm. Everett read the ode in commemoration of the Centennial of the Boston Latin School who fell in the late war.

—The steamer James A. Garry, from Wilmington for Washington, loaded with cotton, struck on a sunk, two miles out on the 29th ult. at New Inlet, near Norfolk, Va. Her cargo is being landed on the beach.

—Charles H. Fitch, principal clerk with Fetter, Pepper and Cooper, on Main St., Louisville, Ky., Druggists, committed suicide at the United States Hotel, at 6 P. M. Friday. Cause, intemperance and debauch.

—The trial of Hr. Gen. Gerrish, late City Treasurer of Lowell, Mass., for embezzling the city funds, resumed, and counsel to the being of charges, on exceptions raised by his counsel to the form of the indictment.

—Hon. Jas. O. Farwell, of Chicago, Robert Conover, of St. Louis, and Thos. D. Lyon, of Detroit, Special Peace Commissioners of Indians and General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, started to-day from New York for Okalahoger Congress, in Indian Territory.

—The Grand Jury found seven indictments, at Georgetown, D. C., against John Foster, for the defrauding or collection of internal revenue in the State. Strong evidence is now in hand, and other indictments will be found. Settlement upheld heavy for perjury.

—The Metairie race to-day at New Orleans, a mile heat, was won by Lida Greene. The second heat, two miles, was won by Kildare. The second race, mile heats, two in three, was won by Kildare, beating Jonestone and Zouzou. Time 1:50½, 3:56, 3:54½. Each of these mile heats was run by Lida Greene, beating Waltz, Victory and Confession. Time 1:44½.

—Nashville, December 2.—Cotton closed dull at lower prices; low middling 18½c. Sales to-day 1,000 bales; clear sides 15½c; stock 29,000 bales. Receipts per R. R. and river, 1,000 bales. Gold 110. Sight exchange on New York par. Corn 70c. Oats 40c. Wheat $1@1.05. Flour $4.50@5.

THE CAPITAL.

A Thief Pardoned by the President, and a $10,000 Fine Remitted—South Carolina United States Senatorship and Other Political Matters—Pressure to Remove an Ohio Postmaster—Postmaster Appointed—Burned Bonds Identified.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1870.

THOS. O'CALLICOTT PARDONED.

The President yesterday signed the pardon of Thos. O'Callicott, ex-Speaker of the New York Assembly, sentenced for defrauding the revenue to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. The fine was of course remitted with imprisonment. The pardons of Wm. Hensley, convicted of illicit distilling in East Tennessee, and Andrew Scott, convicted of deducting Government timber on Government land reservations, was also signed yesterday.

SOUTH CAROLINA U. S. SENATORSHIP.

The election for a United States Senator from South Carolina takes place on Tuesday next, and it is believed here that the contest has narrowed down to between Senator Robertson, the present incumbent, and Chief Justice Moses, with the chances rather favorable to the latter. By a by-law the Legislature is compelled to vote on Tuesday next, and each day succeeding until the Senator is elected, but the contest will occupy several days. The vote will be taken without the result, and the Legislature will adjourn from day to day to permit the rival candidates to canvass. Gov. Scott is thought to favor the re-election of Senator Robertson, but a liberal expenditure of money will be required to effect this end. Chief Jurtice Moses is represented by his son, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives, which gives him an inside advantage.

The contest between Cowan and Delarue, the colored member from the Edgefield District, will be a hitter one. Subpœnas have been served, and testimony will be taken as soon as practicable. The investigation will develop some curious revelations in regard to election matters in South Carolina, and show a strange record of legislation.

BURNED BONDS IDENTIFIED.

One of the lady clerks of the Redemption Division of the Treasury Department has been, for three weeks, engaged in assorting and recognizing about $9,000 worth of bonds which were recently burned, the charred remants being sent by the owner to the Treasury Department for redemption. After considerable labor, the full amount has been recognized.

WANT HIS HEAD CUT OFF.

There is some excitement in Ohio political circles to-day over a rumor of an effort being made for the removal of Gen. Jas. M. Comley from the Columbus postoffice. The opposition, which is influential at the White House, are pressing Col. Burr for the succession.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND UNCLE SAM.

In the matter of income tax and penalty assessed against Brigham Young, which has been pending some time, a decision has been given in favor of the Government and the penalty remitted.

SENTENCED.

A telegram to Acting Commissioner Douglass from Supervisor Prentiss, Richmond, announces that Charles Segives has been sentenced to two years in the Albany Penitentiary for reissuing tobacco stamps.

POSTMASTER AT NEW ORLEANS APPOINTED.

B. P. Blanchard was to-day appointed by the President, Postmaster of New Orleans, vice Lowell removed.

THE FAR WEST.

Cattle Shipments Lively—New Custom House at Denver—Colorado Land Company Selling Land Rapidly—Masonic Temple to be Built at Denver.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

OMAHA, Dec. 2.—Cattle shipments from the west continue lively. Fifteen car loads went east to-day.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

The foundation walls of the new Custom House and Postoffice are now above ground and almost completed.

LAND SELLING RAPIDLY.

The National Land Company of Colorado are selling their lands off rapidly. Their sales on Wednesday amounted to two thousand acres.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE TO BE BUILT.

A Masonic Temple, to cost from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars, is to be erected in Denver, Col., next season.

WEATHER IN THE WEST.

The weather throughout the western States and territories is reported as fine. Only a slight fall of snow in some places reported.

LOUISVILLE.

Receipts of Revenue—Becomes the Rostrum.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 2.—The total Revenue receipts in this district for November were $145,138.60. The sales of tobacco at warehouses for the month of November were 1,291 hhds. Rejected, 166 hhds. Amount of sales, $138,191.80.

RESUMES THE ROSTRUM.

Ben. Cassiday, one of the oldest western editors and a well known author, resumes the rostrum after an absence of two years in Indianapolis immediately, and will make an extended reading tour. He is considered the equal of the finest readers in the country.

INDIANA, PA.

Completion of the New Court House—Population, Industries, &c.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANA, PA., Dec. 1, 1870.

The new court house at this place, commenced in September, 1864, was completed today and formally turned over to the Commissioners by the contractor, Major McFarland. It is a beautiful structure without and within, and its estimated cost is $125,000. The building is three stories, and is one hundred and fifty feet high from the ground to the top of the bell-tower. The building is covered with a Mansard roof, slated and finished in the best style of such roofs. The clock in the tower was placed in position on the 28th ult. by Mr. Reed, of your city. It has the celebrated Howard movement, and since it has been started kept the most correct time. It cost $1,350, and is a beautiful piece of mechanism. The ceilings of the court-room and lower corridors are frescoed, and in the former are many figures appear, among which is a handsome statue of Justice, the coat-of-arms of the State, and several other designs. I don't think there is a finer court house building in the State; and the citizens of the town and county appreciate it to its full value the care which has been bestowed on the building of the structure by the architect and contractor.

The town of Indiana proper contains something over 1,600 inhabitants, and it and West

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Wood Street.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort 94¾.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 110¾.

The Democracy are very severe on Governor Smith, because he will not resign his position to a Democrat elected by fraud and intimidation.

The condition of the lone Democrat in the Kansas Senate is enviable. There is no danger of a division of sentiment, and no matter how he votes, Democracy in the Senate is unanimous.

The *Evening Post* thinks the best way to settle the Alabama claims is to leave them alone until England is forced into a war with Russia, when she will humbly beg to have them settled.

The visit of Queen Victoria to the Empress Eugenie, while it has been regarded as significant of English sympathy with Imperialism, is really nothing more than a womanly act of kindness.

The *Age* is not pleased with Mr. Dolan's suggestion that the present tax on spirits should remain. Democracy feels that the election of its candidates will not be so expensive should the tax on spirits be reduced.

The Boston *Post* recommends a ticket without conference with, or regard to, any party, but one that shall rely on the character of the candidates it offers, for public endorsement. It will have to pick them out of the Republican party.

Mr. Atkinson said at the Revenue Banquet "we have a common ground, a common duty, a common service to render our country; and whether it be as Democrats or as Republicans, we will unite for Revenue Reform." The only objection to this little programme of Mr. Atkinson is, that the Republicans will not unite.

The Democracy of the First District of Philadelphia have nominated Robert A. Deakhert for successorship to the late Senator Wett. The Republicans will hold their primary meetings next Tuesday, and the nominating convention will be held the following day. The Democracy will make a strong fight, but they can hardly carry the district.

Virginia did not keep Thanksgiving day. It may be a source of pride for her to-day, but it will be a cause of shame in the future. Nothing but a little, petty, mean and trifling spirit would at any time undertake to show its spleen in this way, and we are satisfied that by her conduct in this one single instance, she will stand degraded in the estimation of every State in the Union.

Seventy years ago, a man by the name of Thomas Kirker, secured 2,207 votes for Governor of Ohio. The Cincinnati *Daily Chronicle* in presenting the history of Gubernatorial candidates says of Kirker, his "place of nativity is unknown; indeed his history is a myth. No one where he lived can give any information about him." At the time Kirker was a candidate, there were two others besides himself, and the aggregate vote cast was only 16,609, so that Kirker's vote was quite respectable. And yet to-day, no one knows him, and his history is a myth. He must have been picked up as an opposition candidate to the regular nominee of the Federal party, and having failed, was never afterwards heard of. A significant warning to some of our present bolters.

Our telegrams are again contradictory. We are informed of great successes by the French against the German army. That General Decrot with a large force moved out of the city, and that Gambetta has publicly announced that the Army of the Loire has successfully routed the attacks on the left and right wing and was moving forward. Tours was in a wild state of excitement over the news. But from Versailles of date December 2nd, the same date as the other telegrams, we are informed that the French made no movement that day. The telegram from Versailles is from German sources, and from the headquarters of King William. Hitherto we have found the telegrams emanating from German sources always reliable, while the reverse must be said of those coming from French sources. We feel, therefore, that it is wise to wait for further developments before any definite conclusion can be reached.

An investigation of the Report of Commissioner Barnard, of the Bureau of Education, discloses the fact that the School system of Massachusetts costs $16.45 per scholar, while the expense of the School system in Pennsylvania per scholar is but $7.80. It will not do however to draw the conclusion from this fact that the system in Massachusetts is superior to, or that it offers more educational facilities, than the system in Pennsylvania. Massachusetts has few school rooms donated with bequests, and her scholars receive an annual feast as a great expense. Pennsylvania has not gotten that far. Whether she ever will or not is a question entirely for the citizens of Pennsylvania who will have to pay the additional expense. There is however something pleasant in the idea, of decorating a room, so that the children may cultivate taste, as well as "reading, writing and arithmetic." It is a matter of dollars and cents, and we really do not believe, that sluggishness, indolence or perversity, are to be supported by a few bequests and an annual feast.

The primary elections this evening in Allegheny for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various city offices, are to be held, under the general rules of the Cleveland system viz: A number of names being suggested, the citizens, at the polls, will select the candidates they desire to be elected. Slips have been prepared with all the names printed thereon, in some instances six names being printed where only one officer is to be elected, giving ample opportunity for the selection of the best man, and we earnestly hope that as far as possible, every Republican voter will attend the polls, and participate in the election. This will give something like a fair ten of the feelings entertained by the people with reference to the privileges afforded under the Cleveland county system. There being about seven thousand Republican voters in Allegheny, how many of them will take the trouble to day, to go to the polls and help nominate the men who are to rule the city, without the assistance of any suggested Rings or Conventions.

GENERAL SPINOLA'S LETTER ON THE NICARAGUAN CLAIMS.

After weeks of persistent abuse have been heaped on the President over the Schenck affair, a mild letter from General Spinola, seems to have satisfied the nation. We have no doubt that the worthy Treasurer will be set down by the foes of the Administration as saying this but honorable, and it may be discovered, though we scarcely think it likely, that he is in some remote manner connected with the Dent family. It will be sufficient for these opposed to the President to know, that General Spinola has addressed a letter to them of a character that they were desirous of using on the President, for the Treasurer to obtain for his Excellency of whom. The letter was written to the *New York Evening Post* and we give so much of it to our readers, as has been published by that journal.

"As the President understands the matter, McGarrhan claims that a patent should be issued to him, on his paying the usual price fixed for Government lands for agricultural purposes, because he had heretofore paid a valuable consideration for the same to a person, as he claims, acting under Mexican authority, but which conveyance, it now turns out, was made by an irresponsible clerk in the Mexican Land Office, after California had come into the possession of the United States; and that he antedated it, and forged to it the signature of the person who had formerly, under the Mexican Government, been authorized to sign land grants.

"This gives McGarrahan, in the opinion of the President, no legal right to claim a patent for the land at his hands. He, therefore, as a precautionary measure, directed that his name should not be signed for him by his Secretary, to such grant, without his special consent thereto.

"Now this you will see, was aimed at the McGarrahan claim, and originally at that only. And yet, in every article in *The Evening Post* on this subject, it is either stated on express terms, or so put that no other inferences can be drawn therefrom, that the President objected to the issuing of a patent to the New Idria Company because he favored the McGarrahan claim. Now nothing can be further from the truth than such a charge, or such an inference. The New Idria Company claims priority of right to a patent, under a law in regard to mineral lands of the State of California; and hopes to obtain at a nominal price this very valuable mineral land, that has cost the United States hundreds of thousands of dollars to defend against the McGarrahan claim. But it is hardly worth the while to enter upon the reasons why this company is not entitled to a patent for the land; it is enough to know that the President has all along thought and still thinks that neither party has a right to demand a patent, and he doubts whether either of the parties has any valid claim to the land. *He believes that it should be still the property of the United States*, and as he believes it to be worth many millions of dollars, he thinks Congress should pass a law for its predicable disposal for the benefit of the people of the United States. Upon this belief the President has acted throughout the various transactions relating to this land claim."

This, *The Evening Post* calls "high and unquestionable authority," and asserts that, so far, at least, as it is concerned, settles the fact that the President not only did not endorse the McGarrahan claims, but he also believed the Idria Company's claim was unfounded. Thus, every possible ground of sympathy that even for one moment has been thought righteously to belong to Mr. Cox, has been taken away from him, and, just as we believed from the first it would be, his letter of resignation to the President will be regarded as of a character that should have been followed by dismissal, rather than by an acceptance of the resignation. Democracy will be compelled to fall back on the President's visits to Long Branch, as the "weight which pulls him down," for every effort that has been made to find a flaw in his administration has been a lamentable failure.

REVENUE REFORM—WHAT IS IT?

Gen. Schenck, in a recent conversation on the Tariff question, said that "Revenue Reform" was a very pretty phrase, to both eye and ear; but what meaning did it convey? Nothing definite, most certainly; and to attempt to build up a party on an undefined idea seems simply ridiculous.

This shot struck the Revenue Reformers between wind and water. The New York *Express*, with great apparent indignation, said there was no difficulty in defining what was meant by "Revenue Reform," and they would gratify Mr. Schenck with an answer—when they were numerous enough to carry out their purposes. But what the people want is an answer, *now*. What is meant by the words "Revenue Reform?" Does it mean *absolute* Free Trade? or *partial* Free Trade? or a Tariff with light duties?

The answer, however, will not come from demagogues who are prating about Revenue Reform, and tailing out against protective duties and manufacturing monopolies, will deal only in generalities. They will not descend to particulars, nor specify definitely what they are in favor of. To do that would split them into fragments; hence, while trying to hoodwink the public they are as eager to hoodwink each other. They are agreed in being opposed, in a general way, to protective duties, but when they come to compare notes as to what they would substitute for such duties they are as wide asunder as the poles.

A few of them, and they only, are truly consistent in adhering logically to their idea practically carried out, and are in favor of absolute, unconditional Free Trade—the abolition of the custom-houses, and the raising of revenue by direct taxation. We say that these only are truly consistent; for it is a Radical article of the Revenue Reform creed, that all duties necessarily and inevitably increase the cost of the articles on which they are levied to the amount of the duties paid, and that this is true not only with the imported articles, but with all domestic articles coming in competition with them. This being conceded, it follows that all duties are a direct tax on the consumer, and that all domestic articles coming in competition with similar imported goods, are increased in price to a proportionate extent, so that the consumer of the foreign article pays the tax to the Government and the consumer of the domestic article to the manufacturer. Protectionists deny all this; but, as we have said, the Free Trader adopts it as a cardinal part of his belief. Hence he only, among them, is consistent, who opposes all duties as unjust.

It is only here and there, however, you will find any of them men willing to go this far. They see it would involve heavy direct taxation to carry on the Government, and hence the most of them are in favor of a Revenue Tariff—that is, a tariff with low duties, that will furnish revenue and not protection. But, in adjusting such a tariff, what articles shall be taxed, and what shall go free? That is the practical question, and in answering it, each Revenue Reformer has a separate reply.

The eastern Free Trader wants free sugar, but the Louisiana Free Trader wants a heavy duty on that article. The Massachusetts reformer wants free cotton; but his Georgia compeer insists that foreign cotton shall be taxed sufficiently to keep it out of the American market. The New York stripe of Free Trader wants free iron, but his Pennsylvania brother would prefer a light duty on that article. And so on, without end.

William C. Bryant, however, has a general rule that duties should be levied on anything that can be produced here. Under this rule he would raise all revenue from tea, coffee, spices, and the few articles we cannot produce in this country. This is a very near approach to consistency, and this is, really, what Revenue Reform means. If the arguments which the Democrats use are sound, this is the only legitimate conclusion to be drawn from them. It means, then, duty on tea and coffee to the working masses of the nation. It means that the poor people of this land shall mainly bear the burdens of taxation.

But, while Mr. Bryant is thus free to say what he means by Revenue Reform (and it is what they all mean, if they had the pluck to say it), his fellows have too much of the demagogue in them to be so frank. Mr. Sunds would begin by taking the duties off coal, iron, wool and salt; others would be content with still less; but the mass of them, when they talk, indulge in the vagaest of generalities, and are careful not to commit themselves specifically to any thing.

We are glad, however, to have got one definite answer to Mr. Schenck's question; and until we get others we shall take it as meaning what the Hartford Republican plainly declares. That is, we desire an easy article produced in the United States, and hence prohibit its use and traffic, the manufacture of the poor. Let the workingmen ponder on that comprehensive political creed. It is one that, in its effects, comes home directly to them.

James Wharram and Gottlieb Gottlieb, both old and well-known citizens of Cambria and Blacklick townships, Cambria county, died last Sunday.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A circular of the Presbyterian Committee of Missions for Freedmen represents that at the opening of the late war there were fourteen thousand colored Presbyterians in the Southern States. This committee has at present under its care: Ministers, thirty-two; Churches, ninety; Communicants, seven thousand; Sabbath schools, ninety; Sunday school scholars, eight thousand; teachers of day school, fifty; with seven thousand pupils receiving instruction—both religious and secular. It is supposed not less than eighteen to twenty thousand persons, under the care of this Committee, during the past year, are receiving more or less of both religious and intellectual training—culture of both the heart and the head. It has also under its care four institutions of learning, located at Charlotte, N. C., Winchester, Va., Charleston, S. C., and Concord, N. C. Connected with this brief statement of the work done and proposed to be accomplished in the future, the Committee appeal for money to carry forward the work upon a more aggressive scale than before. Contributions will be received by the Rev. James Allison, D. D., Treasurer, Lock Box 43, Pittsburgh; or by Rev. A. C. McClelland, Secretary, No. 23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Considerable discussion has taken place in Presbyterian circles in this community relative to the endowment of the Western Theological Seminary, in Allegheny, Pa., partly with a view to giving the Professors more compensation than they now receive. The *Presbyterian Banner*, alluding to the subject, speaks in glowing terms of what the Professors have done as pastors of churches in connection with their work in the Seminary. They have been instrumental in building up four large and flourishing churches, each one when taken charge of by a Professor was in a languishing condition. Now these churches number twelve hundred and fifty-two members, and hold property worth well nigh two hundred thousand dollars.

Judge W. H. Campbell has entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ordained Deacon by Bishop Davis, at Andersonville, recently. He has just accepted the rectorship of St. John's, Winsboro', and will soon enter upon his duties.

The *Presbyterian* says it was stated at the last meeting of the Congregational Clerical Union held at the Bible House, New York city, that fifty-nine Congregational churches have been organized in Missouri since the war.

Archbishop McCloskey, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, administered the rite of confirmation to seven hundred Roman Catholic children in one day last week, together with as many adults.

The New York Congregational General Association have appointed a Committee to confer with other ecclesiastical bodies in regard to the establishment of an independent benevolent society, which should secure to clergymen all the benefits of life insurance at the smallest possible cost.

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, issued one of the briefest Thanksgiving proclamations in all the country. After stating the fact of the custom, and fixing the date, the following scripture quotation is inserted: "But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed."

The Greek chapel in New York City, consecrated not long since by Bishop Paul, lately from Alaska, is now open for regular worship. On Thanksgiving day services were held in the Russian language, conducted by the bishop and two priests. About twenty-five Greek merchants and their families were present.

According to the United Brethren Almanac for 1871, there are 118,055 members, an increase of 9,090, organized societies 3,924, churches 1,473, itinerant ministers 881, and 755 local preachers; Sunday Schools 2,420, with 16,417 teachers and 112,425 scholars. They have four bishops, six colleges and five seminaries. From the same source we learn the Evangelical Association, (Albright Methodists) that possibly will unite with the United Brethren, have 72,970 members, 905 church edifices 587 itinerant and 401 local preachers, 1,033 Sunday schools, and 67,494 teachers and scholars.

Notwithstanding the difficulties at the New York Methodist Book Concern, the business has increased fifty four thousand dollars for the ten months of the current year over the corresponding ten months of last year. All the bonds have been sold, and many more could have been easily disposed of.

A memorial church to be called "Kingsley Memorial church," is in course of erection in California, in honor of Bishop Kingsley, and also one nearly completed in Cumberland, Maryland.

At the reopening of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, Minerva charge, Rev. William Hunter, pastor, a venerable gentleman, John Deford, long a member of this church, and nearly a hundred years old, was present, partook of the holy communion, and at the close of the meeting, by request, he sang a little farewell song which was deeply affecting.

A convention of delegates from the various Catholic Temperance Societies, of the State of Rhode Island, was held some days ago at Providence. After attending to various matters relating to the organization, and local societies, it was resolved to hold meetings for the advancement of the cause in various parts of the State. The Chairman of the Executive Committee announced that it is the intention of the Committee to carry on a vigorous campaign throughout the State.

The Baptists of Massachusetts met recently at Fitchburg. The body it is stated consists of six hundred and seven ordained clergymen, and there are but two hundred and sixty-six churches in the Commonwealth. Another feature of this Convention was the difference of opinion exhibited in regard to future punishment. "This," said one, "is not physical, but spiritual. It is not literal fire." Another was not so sure of this. Another was sure that the raised body would suffer, "as fire causes the earthly body to suffer." No vote was taken on the subject.

Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, complains that the Catholic Church is losing hundreds of German members, who prefer Protestant preaching in German to Catholic preaching in English, and who also want to belong to more societies than the Church provides.

An exchange says Elder J. B. Shaff recently baptized three brothers at once. They were locked in each other's arms when the Elder put them under the water.

The Collegiate (Dutch) Reformed Church of New York is said to own eight millions' worth of property.

The Presbyterian ministers and laymen of Philadelphia have organized an Alliance. The object of the Association is to have concert of action among the clergy and laity of the Presbyterian Church. The departments are—First, teaching in the Sabbath-school, gathering in scholars, visiting the sick and absent; second, the relief of the poor, by charitable gifts, by providing employment, and by sewing societies; third, visitation of the sick for conversation with them and reading the Bible to them; fourth, prayer meetings in church and neighborhood or cottage; fifth, tract distribution; sixth, temperance efforts; seventh, cultivation of sociability in the church; eighth, systematic contributions of money.

THOMSON'S ROAD STEAMER.

The immense cost of railroads as now constructed, and the certainty of bankruptcy to the originators of them, are so well known, that the public very naturally look upon each newly projected road as one more grand scheme for defrauding individual stockholders, corporations and governments. And yet, with all this knowledge, obtained by sad experience, and at the cost of ruin to great numbers of people, the necessity for carrying these roads into every part of our extensive country appears to be growing from year to year. The isolation of towns from the rest of the busy world cannot be endured by our enterprising people, and each new road opened for trade again spurs us on to the projection of others, in its vicinity, while every one, in its turn, brings only sorrow and ruin to those who first risk their money in it.

In almost every instance before a road is completed its financial department collapses, and the whole affair is sold out for perhaps a fifth of its actual cost, to some of those sharp operators who now swarm in our land; and then, after years of fraud and chicanery, it emerges, at last, a good paying concern; and somehow, Smith, Brown and Jones, who were several years before only known as poor and not over-honest men, but who, by some means, managed to get hold of the company's effects, now stand forth, with immense possessions in bank stocks, real estate and government bonds. And Smith, Brown and Jones now ride in elegant carriages, and are known to have great knowledge of the fine points of a horse; and they entertain honorable statesmen and other distinguished guests; and are themselves found to be far sighted, intelligent and honorable men; and are chosen to represent us at Washington, or perhaps at some foreign court.

This is about the history of most of our railroads, as everybody knows. How great then should be our joy, to learn that this sad state of affairs seems destined to come to a close, before long. That while locomotives shall become more numerous than ever, and the by-ways and comparatively inaccessible regions of the country shall hear the shriek of the iron horse, there shall be no longer the need of the railway to bear it along. That the split road, the turnpike, the city street, the marshy field, shall all be traveled by the Locomotive Road Engine.

In this invention, by Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Edinburg, a civil engineer of intelligence, the public may congratulate themselves that the crushing expense of the railway is obviated. Being a man of wealth as well as thoroughly scientific training in his profession, he perfected his invention in all its details, before calling the public attention to it. And now, after undergoing a rigid examination by a British military commission, with a view to its use in the War Department, a number of his engines have been ordered by the government. In addition to these, many orders have been given by other parties, to the number altogether of more than seventy!

These engines have the immense advantage over our cumbrous railway locomotives of being able to climb elevations totally inaccessible to the latter. What would be thought of a railway with a rise of 166 feet in a thousand? Well, the British government has contracted for one of Thompson's engines to carry stores up the rocks of Gibraltar, which has a roadway of that grade.

The driving wheels are only two in number, and one additional wheel in front, for turning corners, which is done with great facility. These complete the traction part of the machine, and give a simplicity to its appearance which augurs well for its working power.

The incalculable worth of this invention, to our busy population, can readily be seen. The whole business of steam land traffic is thus thrown open to competition, and the enterprise of our people again drawn into honest industries, instead of the cut-throat speculations that have become so prevalent.

Mr. Thompson has secured his patents in this country, and the work of supplying his engines has already commenced. Now let the energetic consolidation get a firm hold, and show the monopolists that their iron bands can no longer embrace the whole, nor any considerable proportion, of the immense and constantly increasing business of the country. Show them that it is no longer worth the cost, to subsidize Legislators, Judges and Governors, and that in the future the road to honest wealth will be the common road of the country, streaked over in every direction with the rushing locomotive and its train of cars.

How much more desirable such a state of things than to compel all traffic into a few channels, sending up real estate values at certain favored points until a cover of gold coins over the entire surface would fail to purchase it, while vast regions not embraced within this magic influence remain neglected and valueless. The locomotive road engine will do much towards equalizing the values of real property, by familiarly drooping in wherever a paying business can be done.

Some of the New York papers are beginning to appreciate the importance of this invention, and to direct public attention to it; but they appear not to see its greatest excellency, which is that of adaptability to uneven and hilly country. While level roads are very convenient for traveling purposes, they are hardly the place to originate heavy business, unless we except farming products. All sorts of valuable mineral and lumber are their home in the hills and mountains, and these are among the things that most crave assistance to market. Then, again, the energetic and tireless business men are mostly raised among the hills, and the facilities which this invention affords them for the speedy and safe movement of valuable commodities will give such an impetus to business in every direction as we can now hardly realize.

We called attention to this new candidate for public favor once before. It possesses great importance, as a helper to the transportation of our diversified products, and still more, as the means for enlarging steam land traffic to such dimensions as to neutralize the effects of the mighty corporations who now lord it over the entire business. We therefore cannot help but raise our voice again, and express an enthusiastic hope for its immediate and widespread adoption.

A. F. M.

BRIEF TOPICS.

WANTED—A HOUSE.

King Victor Emmanuel cannot even find a fitting palace for royalty in the Eternal City. It was said falsely that the Quirinal was to receive him, and had been taken possession of by the officers of his household. Pius IX., however, retained the keys, and will not give them up. The case was submitted to the most learned lawyers of the Roman forum as to whether the Quirinal was an apostolical palace or not. They decided that it was national property, but refused to put their names to it. Such is the fear of that inviolable power His Holiness is supposed to possess, and so the King was compelled to look somewhere else for a house. Proposals were made for the purchase of the Villa Albani, now the property of Prince Alexander Torlonia, but the Prince declined to sell it—though he offered it as a residence for His Majesty. Negotiations again were entered into with the Austrian Government for the purchase of the Palazzo di Venezia, but though not objecting to the principle, the Austrians thought they could not in delicacy complete the sale until the *modus vivendi* was arranged. Now it is said that the King on his entering Rome will take up his residence in the Palazzo Barberini, but more probably in the Palazzo Braschi, though nothing is certain except the one fact that Victor Emmanuel has no house of his own in his future capital, and all because the Pope holds the keys of the Quirinal.

WHY ENGLAND WON'T FIGHT.

The commercial interest imperiled, in case England should become involved in war, are shown by a parliamentary return recently issued. At the end of the year 1869 there were remaining on the register of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 24,187 sailing vessels of 4,705,304 tons, and 2,972 steam vessels of 948,387 tons; these numbers, as compared with those for the end of the year 1868, show an increase of 46,670 tons in the steam tunnage, but a decrease of 112,929 tons in the sailing tunnage. The British possessions show at the end of 1869 11,247 sailing vessels of 1,386,012 tuns and 568 steam vessels of 82,975 tuns, being an increase of 5,021 tuns in the sailing tunnage, and of 8,371 tuns in the steam tunnage. The total for the British empire, therefore, at the end of 1867, was 35,584 sailing vessels of 6,151,216 tuns, and 3,538 steam vessels of 1,031,242 tuns, being an increase of 54,441 tuns in the steam tunnage, but a decrease of 107,900 in the sailing tunnage. The grand total of sailing vessels and steam vessels on the registers of the empire at the end of 1869 was 39,072 vessels of 7,182,658 tuns, showing, as compared with the end of 1868, a decrease of 1,265 in the number of vessels, and of 53,467 tuns in the tunnage. The tunnage on the register of the port of London at the close of the year 1869, was 1,987,589 tuns, as much as 267,659 being steam tunnage; at Liverpool, 1,484,973 tuns, 237,900 being steam tunnage; Clyde ports, 535,490 tuns, 120,066 being steam tunnage; Tyne ports, 379,732 tuns, 40,017 being steam tonnage; Sunderland, 244,056 tuns, 21,698 being steam tunnage; Hull, 104,894 tuns, 67,317 being steam tunnage; Aberdeen, 108,949 tuns, 5,319 being steam tunnage; Canada, with Newfoundland and Prince Edward Islands, shows on the registers 899,700 tuns, 31,230 being steam tunnage; Australia and New Zealand, 205,704 tuns, 29,319 being steam tunnage; India, 139,499 tuns, 7,842 being steam tunnage. Of the whole mercantile tunnage of the British empire at the close of the year 1869, 15,507 vessels of 4,778,191 tuns were vessels not exceeding 50 tuns, and 23,075 vessels of 6,769,467 tuns were vessels exceeding 50 tuns. In the year 1869, 1,822 vessels of 269,576 tuns were placed on the registers of ports of the United Kingdom—viz: 731 sailing vessels of 245,-979 tuns, and 291 steam vessels of 133,-596 tuns; 1,091 vessels of 293,597 tuns were sold and transferred in the year, 755 of 202,452 tuns were wrecked, and 57 of 9,767 tuns were broken up.

FRENCH ENGINEERS.

The energetic measures of the engineer corps for the defense of Paris are thus stated by the London *Engineer*: The engineers of the bridges and highroads, and the mining engineers, have contributed largely to the work of defense. They directed the earthworks and constructions for the closing of the gates of Paris, the completion of the ditches and glacis, the establishment of new batteries, and the clearing of the outer military zone. They collected all the timber necessary for the works, often from spots thirty leagues distant from Paris, aided in the defenses of St. Denis, and turned the waters of the Ourcq into the ditches of the fortifications and constructed many of the redoubts. They are now occupied aiding in the completion of the second and inner enciente of the city, of which the circular railroad forms the base. In addition to this, a third enciente is being formed, which among other things, transforms the place of the Arc de Triomphe into a veritable stronghold, and an almost insurmountable barrier. In eighteen days the corps of the bridges and highroads laid a railway twenty-five miles long all round Paris in the military road; they also built huts for 80,000 Gardes Mobiles, and constructed two dams on the Seine, a stockade on the river, and an incombustible dam to arrest any floating fire, beside many other important works, including a large iron plated magazine for petroleum and ammunition.

ENFANT TERRIBLE.

The Paris "ultras" hold frequent meetings. A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "The Club Rue d'Arras, presided over by the 'venerable' Blanqui in person, is a large square room, with a gallery at one end and a long tribune at the other. On entering through a baize door one is called upon to contribute a few sous to the fund for making cannon. When I got there it was about 8:30. The venerable Blanqui was seated at a table on the tribune; before him were two assessors. One an unwholesome citizen, with long blonde hair hanging down his back; the other a most truculent looking ruffian. The hall was nearly full; many were in blouses, the rest in uniform; about one-fifth of the audience was composed of women, who either knitted or nourished the infants they held in their arms. A citizen was speaking. He held a list in his hand of a new government. As he read out the names some were applauded, others rejected. I had found a place on a bench by the side of a lady with a baby, who was occupied, like most of the other babies, in taking its supper. Its food, however, apparently did not agree with it, for it commenced to squall lustily. 'Silence,' roared a hundred voices, but the baby only yelled the louder. 'Sit upon it,' observed some energetic citizens, looking at me. The mother became frightened lest a *coup d'état* should be made upon her offspring and after turning it up and solemnly smacking it, took it away from the club."

A WORD IN GERMAN TO ENGLAND.

The *North German Times*, stated to be the organ of Herr Von Bennigsen, one of the leaders of the majority in the North German Bund, has recently published an article on the future of Germany as a naval power. The article says that England looks with philosophic calmness on the struggles of the nations of the continent of Europe, because she believes herself to be in no danger of invasion, and despises the weakness of the navies of other countries. The writer then argues that there is nothing to prevent Germany from building, in a few years, a fleet equal to the navy of any other power, and asserts that the time will soon come when neither the North Sea nor the British Channel will interfere with the military operations of the North German Confederation. Allusion is made to the Island of Heligoland, which lies in a German sea and near the mouth of two important German rivers, and which was forcibly seized by England in the days of German weakness. England is then warned that she must give up Heligoland, as the possession of that piece of ground has, by the present war, been shown to be of the greatest importance to Germany. It is stated that if Heligoland had belonged to Germany, the French fleet could not have found a shelter or pilots to lead it into the harbors of the North Sea. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in commenting upon this article, says that those persons who, with Mr. Gladstone, believe that maratime supremacy has become the "indefectible inheritance of England," should ponder well the utterances of the German writer, and awake from the delusion that there is no thought abroad of disturbing England within its providential "streak of silver sea."

OPERA IN ROME

The operatic season in Rome commenced at the Teatro Argentina with Donizetti's "Don Sebastiano." It is strange, writes a correspondent of the London Musical World, to see the distinctive charteristics of the old and of the new state of things brought face to face on the occasion. The libretto still contained the permesso by which the Vicar-General vouched for the moral harmlessness of the work; the Papal Censor Sig. de Ricci, for its political harmlessness; and the Inspector of Public Exhibitions for its aesthetical harmlessness. But a deputation consisting of the Marchese Garcaus, the Principe di Teano; the Marchesi Bornio, Autaldi, Vitetteschi, and Sig. R. Bompiani, had already taken the direction of matters theatrical into their hands. No Monsignore had attended the grand rehearsal of the opera and the ballet to see that everything was proper and correct. The public seized on the slightest allusion that in any way afforded an opportunity for political demonstration. After the overture the King's March was demand and repeated several times in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm. The words "Corriamo morrir pel Re," in the first act, were received with thunders of applause and encored. When General Cadorna appeared in a side box, the applause was so loud as to completely overpower the music. The poor choristers, on the contrary, who represented in the high court of justice in the fourth act, had an uncomfortable time of it, the hearing of the audience toward them being intended as a vote expressing want of confidence in the Monsignori, who, up to the present time, have constituted the highest court here.

MUSIC WITHOUT CHARMS.

The Lyons papers tell a good story: The bed-chambers of two wealthy gentleman are adjacent, and thin partitions divide them. One tenant spends his nights at his club house, never returning home before half-past five in the morning. His neighbor rises at six, and sits down at once to his piano, which he does not quit until dinner. The former complained to the Commissioner of Police, who laughed in his face, and told him to keep better hours. As he had a lease for six years he could not change his apartment. He thought of sending a challenge to his neighbor; his neighbor was paralyzed in his lower limbs. He had his walls lined with thick hair mattrasses; still "sharps" penetrated into his room. He made his servants take a hammer and rap against the wall. His neighbor waited until he was tired, and then began to play. He then brought a large hand-organ, which was sadly out of tune, and had a turnspit, which would turn eight days without being being wound up, fitted to the organ. The turnspit was put in motion after it and the organ had been placed next the chamber wall. The piano player bore the organ for nineteen hours; at the end of that time sent a letter of truce. He was told the club-hunter had gone out of town and wouldn't be back in a week. The pianist sold his lease. The organ is still going.

CAUGHT.

A "well-dressed man" has been committed for trial in London, charged with fraud. He is alleged to have obtained five hundred dollars by pretended "accidents." His mode of operating was to call on a building contractor with his arm in a sling, and state that he had injured or broken it by falling into a cellar, or over a pile of lumber, through the negligence of the contractor. In one case he commenced a suit, and the builder paid $150 to stay proceedings. His victims were seven in number, and generally made their own terms, to avoid the trouble and expense of defending themselves. As the seven have compared notes, and act in concert, the rogue will probably now discover, if not that honesty is the *best* policy, that knavery is the worst. It is remarkable how many men in America, as well as Europe, prefer any toil and risk in a dishonest way, to the pursuit of fair dealing. Less labor, and without danger, would reward them better than even the successful winding through the tortuous paths of dissimulation.

MISTAKEN ZEAL.

The following, which we cull from the London *Daily News*, proves how tenderly the soul of the sick pauper is cared for in the work house of St. George's in the East, London, and is, indeed, calculated to rejoice the hearts of our Sligginses and Chasbands:

The guardians allowed a number of young men calling themselves the Christian community to enter the work-house sick wards, and on Sunday afternoon, while the patients were in a state of pain and agony, to "roar" at them, and remind them that "hell-fire would be the end of all their wickedness." We are then informed that the effect of the polemical treatment upon a couple of aged paupers was to raise their religious emotions to such a pitch that after being "roared at" they had a fearful struggle on their pallets as to the sacerdotal authority of their teachers, and that one of the controversialists was at last obliged to crawl from his bed for protection against his opponent.

DUCKING.

A contest is now going on in Maryland in reference to the right to shoot ducks in Chesapeake Bay. The owners of the shores contend that the right is vested exclusively in themselves, while on the other hand it is alleged that any citizen of any county bordering on the waters of the State of Maryland can shoot from boats other than sink boats or sneak boats, within a distance of one hundred yards from the natural shore. At Havre de Grace it is complained there are three thousand people directly or indirectly interested in the taking of wild fowl, who are prohibited from a peaceful enjoyment of the ordinary privileges of the bay since the officers assume that the presence of a gun or a duck in any boat is prima facie evidence of a violation of the law.

Cure of Consumption.

The cure of a disease of a consumptive kind necessarily prompts a doubt in the mind, as most people have been taught to believe it of an incurable nature, and as long as this is believed to be the case people will be loth to do anything for its relief, rather trusting to the merciful doings of nature than to bad doctoring. Dr. Keyser reports two well marked cases of pulmonary disease, one on Liberty street, and the other in Manchester; both these persons, if applied to, will substantiate the facts in a way so forcibly as to put all doubt out of the question; yet with all this, people daily yield up their lives to the fell destroyer, accounting themselves vanquished at the first approach of the disease. What we say to persons of a consumptive habit, or with the disease fastened on their system, is that it costs but a trifle to try a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which will convince more than columns of advertising. The Doctor makes the medicine, and if you wish, can examine your lungs from top to bottom, and accurately point out their unhealthy places. He may be seen from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., at his new office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

GOLDEN DROPS.
GOLDEN DROPS.
GOLDEN DROPS.
GOLDEN DROPS.

Now we can furnish a strictly pure article of Medicinal Liquor that has been so difficult to get, and we have had quite a trouble to purchase an article that we can warrant to be pure, as there are so many spurious articles in the market. This we guarantee strictly pure for medicinal purposes. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S,
CORNER OF PENN AND SIXTH STREETS.

AN OLD FRIEND.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
City Standard Time.

96 FEDERAL ST. 96
McFADDEN'S.
ALLEGHENY.
GENTS' WATCHES. LADIES' WATCHES.
Thos. M'Fadden, Jr.
THE FINEST
Cream Bon Bons
AND
ASSORTED CANDIES
For Presents, can be Obtained at
GEORGE BEAVEN'S,
No. 112 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PERSONS IN ALLEGHENY CAN get at JOHN BYRN'S Warehouse, on Mary's Court, one square west of Federal, on Lacock street, all kinds of Hydraulic Cement, Rosendale Cement, Chimney Tops, White Lime, Roofing Pipe, White Sand, Charcoal, Coal Tar, any kind of Empty Barrels, Salt, &c. He also keeps for hire Wagons for any kind of hauling.

HUCKEN'S PARKER HOUSE
SOUPS—Just received, an assortment of Soups, celebrated Chicago, put up in cans, all ready for the table:
Mock Turtle, Ox Tail,
Mock Terrapin, Chicken,
Julienne, Gumbo.
For sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

LONDON CRACKERS.
Pratt, Fraser & Co's celebrated London crackers in tin canisters and eight pound containers; also, Reed's Boston Crackers in two pound boxes, received f

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 2, 1870.

The course of money throughout the week has been in the main, satisfactory to the borrower, though it has been easy, now and then to detect symptoms of an approach to harder times. To-day, for instance, we found the banks were doing but little, and that private lenders were either unable through lack of means, or not willing through fear of a "close market" this month, and better chances in the way of interest rates, to respond to the offer of some of the best paper on the street.

There is talk about what the Revenue Reformers (i. e. Free Traders,) are going to do in Congress, and men who are naturally conservative, begin to talk of disturbances, if not disaster. The movement is doubtless a source of anxiety, and is already creating uneasiness, and to some extent disturbing the course of trade, and were the foreign importers to have full sway for a year or two, would be the cause of unmixed evil. We are, however, not without hope that the necessities of the General Government, and the effort to reduce the public debt, impossible under absolute free trade, will bring wiser counsels into play, than the plans and talk of some of our public men lead us to think they entertain.

The undue extension credits is awakening the fears of others. We have grown out of what was termed the cash system, very rapidly, into long credits, and some long ones, very long credits. But there is not unmixed evil in this either. The west has needed our aid. A long loan does not always mean inability to pay. Quite as often it is an index of the vigor of trade, and the development of new lands. Over-stimulus, unhealthy growth, is possible, but here, too, we think that while the National Government holds the curb in its endeavor to reduce the National debt, we need not be in very great fear.

The local stock market was inactive. No sales reported. The biddings and offers were quite light.

Gold is firmer under advices of Prussian disasters. Governments are dull at the quotations of the previous day.

The stock market is heavier. The entire list has declined about ½ per cent. on the average. Bullism prevails. Private advices speak considerably of the forthcoming dividend on the St. Paul shares. Express stocks have been weak, but are a shade better. The quarrel between the Erie Road and the United States Express Co., not yet settled, has had its influence upon the other Companies as well.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Bonds—	Thursday.	Friday.
6's, 1881	107½	107¾
" 1867	107½	107¾
" 1868	107½	107¾
" new	107½	107¾
5's	103¼	103¼
10's	111	111
Currency 6's	111½	111½
Gold	111¼	111¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93½	93¾
Erie	19½	19¾
Erie pref.	39¾	40
Lake Shore	93¾	94
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89½	89¾
Rock Island	93¾	94
Fort Wayne	93¾	94
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾
C. C. & I. C.	86½	86¾
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾
Western Union	78¾	79
Pittsburgh	97	97½
Allegheny	70	70
Canton	40	40
Adams Express	60	60

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co.:

Gold	11	5-20s, J. '65	108
6's, 1881	107½	5-20s, J. '67	108
5-20s, 1862	107½	5-20s, J. '68	108
5-20s, 1864	107½	10-40s	103½

New York, Dec. 2, 1870.

In the Gold Room many reports in regard to French victories and the raising the siege of Paris put more life into the room, and the price of gold was run to 111¾. Rates paid for carrying were 1@2 per cent. Clearances 76,000. The committee appointed to arrange plans for the posting of carriage from competing points in the West met again to-day, but the attendance was not full and the most prominent member of the committee was absent. In this connection it is stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has leased the New Jersey Central railroad, which gives them a cars and close connection with New York, and may make the concern indifferent about entering the new agreement to settle the question. Bonds were dull and weak. Government bonds were steady with favorable rates available on call on 10s per cent., with five the ruling rate. Some banks say money is easier, others not.

Government bonds at first call, were dull, and a fractional lower than last night, but left off steady at the close. Sixes of 1881 were firm and strong, and fairly active. The others were dull and heavy. Sales in Western Union, which has declined heavily, were made at 78¾@79.

Stocks were dull and in good supply at the close. Money easier, at 6@7 per cent. Gold weak.

Exchange dull and in good supply at 109½ for sixty days and 110¼ for sight.

Flour—Winter wheat dull and heavy. Spring wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and lower. Oats dull and heavy. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork, 19 75@20 00. Lard, 12½@12¾. Whisky, 92@93.

Chicago, Dec. 2, 1870.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and lower; No 1 spring, 1 14@1 14½ cash; 1 14½ seller December; 1 15 seller January; 1 16 seller February; 1 17 seller March; 1 18 seller April; 1 19 seller May; No 2 spring, 1 11@1 11½ cash; 1 11½ seller December; 1 12 seller January; 1 13 seller February; 1 14 seller March; 1 15 seller April; 1 16 seller May; rejected spring, 1 00@1 01. Corn active and lower; 39½@39¾ cash; 39¾@40 seller December; 40@40¼ seller January; 40¼@40½ seller February; 40½@40¾ seller March; 40¾@41 seller April; 41@41¼ seller May. Oats active and lower; 27¼@27½ cash; 27½@27¾ seller December; 28@28¼ seller January; 28¼@28½ seller February; 28½@28¾ seller March; 28¾@29 seller April; 29@29¼ seller May. Rye dull and lower; 80@81. Barley dull and lower; 1 00@1 01 cash; 1 01 seller December; 1 02 seller January; 1 03 seller February; 1 04 seller March; 1 05 seller April; 1 06 seller May. Pork dull and lower; 19 75@19 80 cash; 19 75@19 80 seller December; 19 80@19 85 seller January; 19 85@19 90 seller February; 19 90@19 95 seller March; 19 95@20 00 seller April; 20 00@20 05 seller May. Lard dull and lower; 12 30@12 32½ cash; 12 30@12 32½ seller December; 12 32½@12 35 seller January; 12 35@12 37½ seller February; 12 37½@12 40 seller March; 12 40@12 42½ seller April; 12 42½@12 45 seller May. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 8@8¼; short ribs 10¾@10¾; short clear 11@11¼. Whisky dull and lower; 92@92½. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 19,000 bush; corn, 70,000 bush; oats, 49,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 15,000 bush; pork, 1,000 bbls; lard, 1,000 tcs; whisky, 1,000 bbls. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bush; corn, 70,000 bush; oats, 49,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 15,000 bush; pork, 1,000 bbls; lard, 1,000 tcs; whisky, 1,000 bbls.

[By A. & P. Telegraph Line.]

Philadelphia, December 2—12:30 P. M.—Refined, on spot, 22¾c; first half December 22¾c; last half December 22¾c; January and February 22¾c; January and March 22¾c; March 22¾@23c; sales 4,000 bbls December at 22¾c; crude 11¾@11½c.

2 P. M. Refined, first half December, 22¾@23c; last half, 23c; January and March 22¾c; March 23¼@23½c; April and June 24¼c; sales 14,000 bbls December at 22¾@23c; crude 11¾c.

New York, December 2—3 P. M.—Market hot for both crude and refined a little weaker to-day. Crude held at 12¼@12½c. He bid for small lots, but he was not steadily buy a few contracts for the month. Refined might be bought at 23½c, but cargos held at 23½@23¾c, with 23½c bid. No sales reported.

Pittsville, Pa., December 2, P. M.—Market weakening; a little hard to quote; the sellers reported privately selling at 23½. If the oil interest can get any influence on the market, the result of the corner will not be known for a few days. The bulls and bears have both been defeated, and consequently no freights at Oil Creek has shut off running oil here.

Rouseville, Pa., December 2—12 M.—Market opened quiet and steady and prices unchanged; a little hard to quote; the sellers respective and 23.@23.45 for gravity; nothing doing.

Oil City, December 2—12 M.—Lower crude, 23.@23.45; Oil City, 23.@23.75. The market quiet and firm. Sales reported of upper rood of 20,000 barrels at 23.45.

PITTSBURGH HIDE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 2, 1870.

There is nothing worthy of note in the pig iron market since our last report. The receipts continue light, and the better grades of forge irons are being taken on arrival at about last week's prices. The period for activity in crude irons has passed for the present, and it is not likely that there will be any material improvement for several weeks to come. Business is usually quiet at this season of the year, and the inactivity to which we have adverted, is not, therefore, unexpected.

ANTHRACITE.

20 tons No. 1 Foundry	$22 00	4 mos
20 " No. 1 Ex	22 00	4 mos
20 " No. 2	22 00	4 mos
20 " White Neutral	22 00	5 mos
20 " Ex. No. 1 Foundry	22 00	5 mos
100 " No. 3 Neutral	20 00	4 mos
100 " No. 2	21 50	4 mos
50 " No. 1 Neutral	24 00	6 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

250 tons Close Gray at Furnace	$22 00	4 mos
250 " White	22 00	4 mos
250 " Gray Forge	21 00	4 mos
250 " Close White to arrive	21 00	4 mos
250 " Medium Gray Forge to arrive	20 00	4 mos
250 " Open Gray at Furnace	20 25	4 mos
250 " Medium Gray	20 50	4 mos
ALLEGHENY COKE.		
250 tons Red Bank	$21 50	4 mos
250 " Allegheny Coke	20 00	7 mos

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1870.

Exchange unchanged.

Flour—Extra spring dull.

Wheat—No. 2 spring opened active and excited, and closed quiet and steady; 1,000,000 bushels were transacted at 1 13@1 13¾; this afternoon 1 13 was bid.

Corn—No. 2 mixed quiet; closing at 39c; this afternoon 39c was bid.

Oats—No. 2 quiet and 1@2c higher, closing at 28c.

Rye—No. 2 dull at 68c.

Barley—No. 2 quiet at 1 02@1 03.

Provisions—Pork, $19 75@19 80, cash; $19 80 seller December.

Lard—12½@12¾c for cash; 12½c for seller December.

Whisky—Dosed steady at $2 87½, dividing on 2nd inst. Three drawers at $2 92½@2 95.

Cattle quiet and unchanged.

New York.

New York, December 2.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour active and 5@10c lower; sales 16,000 bbls; superfine Western and State, 5 00@5 25; common extra do, 5 30@5 60; choice do, 5 65@6 00; superfine Western and State, 5 00@5 25; common extra do, 5 30@5 60; choice do, 5 65@6 00; superfine Southern, 5 50@6 00; common extra do, 6 05@6 50; choice do, 6 55@7

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1870.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	7:24	4:35	11:35
Height of Barometer	29.01	29.02	29.06
Change since last report.....	.05	.04	.02
Thermometer	43°	51°	42°
Change in last 24 hours	12°	18°	5°
Direction of wind	N W	W	N W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	10	10	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	50	50	00
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	C	C	A
Amount of cloud	8	0	8
Rain—since last report	.00	.00	
—and 24ths			
State of weather	2	1	1

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 8. 1, being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ¼ to ⅝ cloud; 3, cloudy, ⅝ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

A. W. EASTLAKE, Observer.

Tuesday's Gazette will contain the President's Message in full.

Fifth avenue will be crowded to-day with loafers staring at the ladies.

The Decemb rterm of the several Courts of this county commences Monday.

Fair.—Point Chapel Fair continues to draw crowds of people every night.

The investigation in the Stitt-Hudikoper case has not been concluded yet.

The Police were paid yesterday, and receipted to the Mayor for the same.

The nomination in several wards, for ward officers, comes off to-day. A warm time is expected.

The carpenters are now engaged in putting the roof on the new Trinity church edifice, Sixth avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages.
GEORGE B. HILL,
Corner Wood street and Third avenue.

Sixth Ward Republicans.—The Republican primary election takes place this afternoon in the Sixth Ward—4 to 7 o'clock.

There were rumors of several coal boats being lost, afloat last night, but could not be traced to any responsible person.

Protect your feet from dampness, by securing a pair of Arctic, Alaska or Rubber Over Shoes, at Diefenbacher & Co's., 19 Fifth avenue.

One of the most fashionable milliners doing business on [illegible] made an assignment to her creditors.

The Allegheny [illegible] sort for young [illegible] their parents. Sons [illegible] than they did a few [illegible]

Not Considered.—The [illegible] not considered his [illegible] of the accident on Fifth [illegible] which we published yesterday.

To be Regretted.—The [illegible] last day of the great [illegible] goods by Messrs. N. White [illegible] street, Allder's Block.

The receipts at the Opera [illegible] present week were one [illegible] more than they ever had at the [illegible] Emmett is certainly a paying [illegible]

Primary Elections.—The Republicans of Allegheny City, hold their primaries to-day. Let every Republican [illegible] polls and see that the best men are [illegible]

Recommend Business.—H. C. Mackrell, who for some weeks past has been [illegible] for some gentlemanly salesman [illegible] work, in his family has recommended [illegible] again.

Quarter Sessions Court commences on Monday. We know of several young men who must be in Washington at the opening of Congress, if the witness fee one dollar per day don't pay.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages.
GEORGE B. HILL,
Corner Wood street and Third avenue.

Seventh Ward Rep. Mass Primary Election.—The Republicans of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will hold an election at Fleming's Hall, on the corner of Penn and Highland avenue, on the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Common and the various ward offices. It is desirable that a full vote be polled, in order that the most suitable men may be selected.

Market for East Birmingham.—The committee appointed by the East Birmingham Councils to select a site for a market house have reported in favor of the lot on Second street, which is known as the skating rink, corner of Twenty-first and Sarah streets. It is proposed to ask the Legislature to empower the borough to issue bonds to cover the expenses in its erection.

Police Pretences.—Information was made before Alderman McMasters yesterday by Mr. Meyers, a shoe merchant, charging Fayette and Clotilda Wilson, with stealing a pair of shoes from his store. He alleged that the second obtained them from a pair of boots by representing that they were for her sister. Bail in $300 was required, and in default of the same they were committed to jail.

Boarding at thirty years' experience among Sewing Machine agents, the originator of the WEED has perfected a machine which he claims to be the best in the world, and is glad to let our share reward convincing the sceptical. Call at 135 Market street and examine the "Weed."

JNO. BROOMEY & SON, Agents.

Gross.—The total cost for burning gas on streets in the city of Pittsburg during the month of November, was as follows:

First district	$1,488.32
Second district	1,488.32
Third district	2,232.48
Engineer's department	1,860.40
Total	$6,704.80

"Cold blows the wind to the manger,
The north wind howls and raves roughly."

sang the minstrel of the olden time. He sang truthfully have sung that melody had he been clothed in a suit of woolen wool goods as now manufactured by the enterprising proprietors of the fashionable clothing house, Phillips, Brother & Co., 68 Fifth avenue, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Correction.—In our issue of Wednesday we chronicled the marriage of Mr. Hamilton Gamble and Miss Hattie Butler, and the leaving of two of the possessions. We are informed by a friend of the bride that two of the presents were given by the groom, and not by the bride. He was not intoxicated nor was any ceremony performed by Rev. Dr. Hall, as stated in the report. The whole thing was just such an occasion as ought daily with careless and vagous as mad reads.

The Marvel wants capability of the service of a gentleman, who can in the leisure hours from his present employment, travel and solicit orders in the towns and villages adjacent to Pittsburgh. The Marvel is a new article of great merit, and is offered to the trade on liberal terms. To a man of push and energy this is a chance seldom offered. Call at the office of the Marvel, 68 Fifth avenue, and see Mr. Phillips, or address by mail, Box 1,000, Pittsburgh.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages.
GEORGE B. HILL,
Corner Wood street and Third avenue.

Seventh Ward Rep. Mass Primary Election.—The Republicans of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will hold an election at Fleming's Hall, on the corner of Penn and Highland avenue, on the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Common and the various ward offices. It is desirable that a full vote be polled, in order that the most suitable men may be selected.

Market for East Birmingham.—The committee appointed by the East Birmingham Councils to select a site for a market house have reported in favor of the lot on Second street, which is known as the skating rink, corner of Twenty-first and Sarah streets. It is proposed to ask the Legislature to empower the borough to issue bonds to cover the expenses in its erection.

Police Pretences.—Information was made before Alderman McMasters yesterday by Mr. Meyers, a shoe merchant, charging Fayette and Clotilda Wilson, with stealing a pair of shoes from his store. He alleged that the second obtained them from a pair of boots by representing that they were for her sister. Bail in $300 was required, and in default of the same they were committed to jail for a hearing.

Beautiful as thirty years' experience among Sewing Machine agents, the originator of the WEED has perfected a machine which he claims to be the best in the world, and is glad to let our share reward convincing the sceptical. Call at 135 Market street and examine the "Weed."

JNO. BROOMEY & SON, Agents.

Gross.—The total cost for burning gas on streets in the city of Pittsburg during the month of November, was as follows:

First district	$1,488.32
Second district	1,488.32
Third district	2,232.48
Engineer's department	1,860.40
Total	$6,704.80

"Cold blows the wind to the manger,
The north wind howls and raves roughly."

sang the minstrel of the olden time. He sang truthfully have sung that melody had he been clothed in a suit of woolen wool goods as now manufactured by the enterprising proprietors of the fashionable clothing house, Phillips, Brother & Co., 68 Fifth avenue, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Correction.—In our issue of Wednesday we chronicled the marriage of Mr. Hamilton Gamble and Miss Hattie Butler, and the leaving of two of the possessions. We are informed by a friend of the bride that two of the presents were given by the groom, and not by the bride. He was not intoxicated nor was any ceremony performed by Rev. Dr. Hall, as stated in the report. The whole thing was just such an occasion as ought daily with careless and vagous as mad reads.

The Marvel wants capability of the service of a gentleman, who can in the leisure hours from his present employment, travel and solicit orders in the towns and villages adjacent to Pittsburgh. The Marvel is a new article of great merit, and is offered to the trade on liberal terms. To a man of push and energy this is a chance seldom offered. Call at 68 Fifth avenue, and see Mr. Phillips, or address by mail, Box 1,000, Pittsburgh.

Shooting was the name on the tickets for second Grand Gift Concert of the Fire Department at Fayette Hall last night. Ticket No. 1,000 drew the gift, a gold watch, and was held by Mr. Wm. Hamilton, of Allegheny City. The concert was well attended, and the boys are happy.

Stable Fire.—The alarm of fire about eight o'clock last night, from box 43, was caused by a slight fire at John Bope & Co.'s oil refinery, on McCullough's island. A few were shuddled under the edge of the oil, and soon took fire. It was extinguished without any loss.

We have received the illuminated prospectus of the Pittsburgh Post. It is a beautiful specimen of the art, and the Post certainly abounds with poetry of the crowning kind. The Post deserves a medal for conferring the second display posters, and a diploma for the best job work.

City Hall.—The Fifth avenue, M. E. Church Fair, at City Hall, continues to be well patronized, because it is a pleasant place to spend an evening. The ladies are all pleased to be there. Those who go are pleased to buy, and when they make a purchase they receive the worth of their money.

By the exhibit of the Wheeler & Wilson Company in last night's issue, it will be seen that they stands only fourth in amount of sales. This is strong proof that its merit is recognized, as it is hardly more reasonable to suppose that it has not the competitors. Call at 135 Market street, and test its merits.

To Pensioners.—Soldiers and all others drawing pensions, will bear in mind that by appointment with the Commissioner of the Pension Bureau at Washington, they are required to be re-examined by the Surgeon appointed for that purpose, for the present month, and those interested should not fail to call at once and be re-examined.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages.
GEORGE B. HILL,
Corner Wood street and Third avenue.

We have received from Mr. A. D. Walker, No. 119 Wood street, the sole agent for this city, Evans' Saturday for this week. It is profusely illustrated and brimfull of excellent and varied reading matter.

Dr. P. W. Herron, a popular young physician of Allegheny, was reported as having died of typhoid fever on Thursday. We are glad to say that the report is erroneous and that the Doctor is rapidly recovering.

Shanks has bought three houses from Mr. Liebler on Eighth street, formerly Hancock, next to the Female college, for the sum of thirty thousand dollars. It is the intention of the Bishop to remodel the buildings for a Nunnery.

There is nothing more annoying and vexatious than an uncomfortable fitting pair of boots, but the way to obviate this is to go either personally or made to order at one of those splendid fitting boots at Diefenbacher & Co.'s, 19 Fifth avenue.

A neat and beautiful Slipper is essential to complete the word robe of any lady, and nothing is more suitable to adorn the person, than a pair No. 19 Fifth avenue, at Diefenbacher & Co.'s, where a great variety is always on hand, from which to make selection.

Poor-house Dog.—John McKeever made information before Alderman Ammon yesterday by Mr. Meyers, a shoe merchant, charging Fayette and Clotilda Wilson, with stealing a pair of shoes from his store. He alleged that the second obtained them from a pair of boots by representing that they were for her sister. Bail in $300 was required, and in default of the same they were committed to jail for a hearing.

Beautiful as thirty years' experience among Sewing Machine agents, the originator of the WEED has perfected a machine which he claims to be the best in the world, and is glad to let our share reward convincing the sceptical. Call at 135 Market street and examine the "Weed."

JNO. BROOMEY & SON, Agents.

Gross.—The total cost for burning gas on streets in the city of Pittsburg during the month of November, was as follows:

First district	$1,488.32
Second district	1,488.32
Third district	2,232.48
Engineer's department	1,860.40
Total	$6,704.80

"Cold blows the wind to the manger,
The north wind howls and raves roughly."

sang the minstrel of the olden time. He sang truthfully have sung that melody had he been clothed in a suit of woolen wool goods as now manufactured by the enterprising proprietors of the fashionable clothing house, Phillips, Brother & Co., 68 Fifth avenue, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Correction.—In our issue of Wednesday we chronicled the marriage of Mr. Hamilton Gamble and Miss Hattie Butler, and the leaving of two of the possessions. We are informed by a friend of the bride that two of the presents were given by the groom, and not by the bride. He was not intoxicated nor was any ceremony performed by Rev. Dr. Hall, as stated in the report. The whole thing was just such an occasion as ought daily with careless and vagous as mad reads.

The Marvel wants capability of the service of a gentleman, who can in the leisure hours from his present employment, travel and solicit orders in the towns and villages adjacent to Pittsburgh. The Marvel is a new article of great merit, and is offered to the trade on liberal terms. To a man of push and energy this is a chance seldom offered. Call at 68 Fifth avenue, and see Mr. Phillips, or address by mail, Box 1,000, Pittsburgh.

THE CONCERT.

A Brilliant Offering to a Limited Audience.

There assembled last night at Library Hall an audience conspicuous for brilliancy and refinement but by no means too large. It was a down-right shame that every seat in the hall was not occupied; it was a sad commentary on our philanthropy and our devotion to the fine arts, that the balcony of the hall presented a beggarly account of empty benches. The concert was held for the benefit of the poor of Allegheny city. Had the idea not prevailed that the suffering indigent, the helpless poor, were to have been benefited from the receipts during the cutting, cold winds of winter we are entering, then a much larger house would have crowned the efforts of those who arranged the concert. It strikes us most forcibly that the people generally associate entertainments held for charitable objects with entertainments "mourning countenance and support, and act regarding" Had Mrs. Caroline McCaffrey School, Mrs. Henrietta Behrens, Miss Helen McCaffrey and Messrs. Cooke, Simpson, J. V. Russell and W. G. Dietrich appeared in our midst for their own individual pecuniary interests, or for that of a clever manager, we daresay the attendance would have been three-fold as large as it was last night. They did not do so. They generously came to contribute their services in a grand and noble work—and were not greeted by such a large audience as they merited—the occasion was not warranted. But those who were present relished the musical treat afforded, and know to-day what was missed by the art-loving community. A detailed statement from the concert last night.

The programme opened with a brilliant duet from Martha by Messrs. Simpson, tenor, and Russell, bass. It was a delicious offering and succeeded in warming the audience into the delightful mood which would follow. The quaint, solemn and impressive aria "none ever" was rendered by Mrs. Caroline McCaffrey in such a manner as to thrill the audience and win a hearty encore. Mrs. School is a peculiar singer. We cannot say she has a sweet voice, but she has one full of expression, full of vigor, freshness, life and beauty. Her words are driven deep down into the heart of the auditor and leave their impression there. While solemn and swinging in her every note, she touches the sensibilities with as much power as the more sprightly Parepa or Caroline Richings. And she can sing to a purpose her particular forte, making wise selections adapted to her voice and style of rendition. Questa O'quella was the next offering by Mr. Simpson who was encored most heartily. "Beware," Perring's variations, which we are pretty sure to be more generally adopted rendition, was rendered in fine style by Mrs. Henrietta Behrens. This lady has a fineness and finish about her singing not met with, we believe, anywhere to the Patti school than the Parepas, Richings or Lind. We have nowhere in our city who are not inferior to Mrs Behrens in the rendition of "Beware," a composition exceedingly difficult to properly interpret. A pretty duet followed between the McCaffery sisters, and won an inexorable encore which was graciously responded to by the ladies. Mr. Russell, a basso of fine power and culture, whose well cut deep notes are only equalled by his distinct articulation, sang the old familiar song, which belongs to song, the "Standard Bearer." He was generously encored. A trio by Mrs. Behrens and the McCaffery sisters was a delicious sweet offering that received a well merited round of applause. Mr. Simpson, in the rendition of the pretty song, "Come into the garden, Maud," developed an exquisite cultivation, a fine voice and magnificent expression. Mrs. Behrens [illegible]

[illegible] considerable excitement has existed in [illegible] exam circles during the past few days, owing to rumors of a "corner" that was about to be forced upon the dealers of the Upper [illegible]k, by a party of producers and speculators who hold contracts for [illegible]unts of oil, that must be settled early in present month. Rumors of failures to enable "shorts," "longs," to cover, have been [illegible] of, have been rife, but so far but little has existed amid the "smoke, though [illegible]ten days may witness results now only unexpected by those who have the [illegible]rs to fill; and a sudden appreciation of [illegible]s is not unlikely.

[illegible]side claims that the "corner" must be a [illegible]ve if there is anything like the concert of [illegible] among the "bears" that there has been [illegible] the "bulls," and it seems hardly probable [illegible] one acquainted with the manner in [illegible] Meadville, made that an attempt [illegible]on the Upper Creek market will succeed. [illegible]h we do not know all the influences [illegible]t to bear on the same. With few exceptions all contracts for B. O., S. O. and [illegible] for delivery on the Creek are so [illegible]ed as to allow the seller ten days to [illegible] to deliver the oil. If the buyer and [illegible] be agreed, the buyer may remove the [illegible]any time within the ten days, but it is [illegible] option of the latter to withhold the de[illegible]ry to the last of the ten days. In case the [illegible] does this, the custom of the trade [illegible] really seems to allow the [illegible] a reasonable time in which to [illegible]move his oil after the seller makes the [illegible]delivery. The "shorts" can thus postpone the delivery of any oil on their contracts until the 10th inst., leaving twenty-one days in which to [illegible]. A painful suddenness of the "corner," we believe, is on December oil, or con[illegible]racts maturing in that month only. The amount of oil that can be called on the Upper Creek is estimated at about 300,000 barrels. Should the "shorts" compel the "bulls" to take all their oil at one station on the Upper, and this can be done the former claim,) Miller farm will in all probability be the point of delivery, and it is also informed that under the most favorable circumstances no more than 6,000 barrels of oil can be loaded daily, while if correct, would render the loading of 200,000 barrels in twenty-one days an impossibility.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

Persons Suggested for Various Ward Offices.

SIXTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

At a meeting held on Thursday evening the following names were suggested to be voted for by the Republicans to-day, Saturday:

Select Council—Joseph Kirkpatrick.
Common Council—Jno. Dill, W. Rowbottom, Thos. Jones, R. H. Knox.
School Directors—W. F. Trimble, James Godfrey, Wm. McCallum, H. B. Campbell, R. A. Simpson.
Director of Poor—John Cunningham and John Spear.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Republican party present at this caucus meeting, respectfully instruct the members of the School Board of the Sixth ward to consistently and vigorously oppose the unnecessary change of Text books in our Common Schools.

FIFTH WARD ALLEGHENY.

Select Council—(1 to nominate)—S. S. D. Thompson, W. W. McClelland.
Common Council—(3 to nominate)—W. C. Cooke, James Gilleland, Henry Paulus, E. B. Thomas, R. A. Johnson.
School Directors—(2 to nominate)—John E. Parke, John C. Donaldson, Simeon Bulford, Samuel Riddell.
Director of Poor—(1 to nominate)—George J. Parkin.
Assessor—(1 to nominate)—John P. Kennedy.
Assistant Assessor—(2 to nominate)—Wm. Boyd, Thomas S. Murdock.
Constables—(1 to nominate)—John Irwin.
Judge of Elections—D. L. Crawford.
Inspector of Elections—(2 to nominate)—A. C. Searight, Reese J. Thomas.
Return Inspector of Elections—(1 to nominate)—Capt. D. E. Adams, M. G. Clark.

The above names are the Republican suggestions to be voted for at the primary elections Saturday, for the various offices.

ALL ABOUT TAXES.

How Mistakes are made in the Treasurer's Office and who are Responsible.

Having heard frequent complaints about the manner in which the business in the City Treasurer's office is conducted, and that several and his clerks having been charged with blunders or mistakes, the consequences of which have to be borne by the tax payers, one of our reporters visited the office of the City Treasurer to ascertain if possible whether there were any foundation for the charges, and if so, who was in the fault and if required but a short visit to fully explain the matter. That mistakes do occur will not be denied, but that either the Treasurer or his clerks are at all times responsible for their occurrence, we are not prepared to admit.

One of the chief complaints is that tax-payers are frequently compelled to pay the penalty of ten per cent on account of their taxes through the neglect of the City Treasurer or his clerks to inform them that such taxes are assessed against them. This charge has existed amid the "smoke, though [illegible]ten days may witness results now only unexpected by those who have the [illegible]rs to fill; and a sudden appreciation of [illegible]s is not unlikely.

[illegible]side claims that the "corner" must be a [illegible]ve if there is anything like the concert of [illegible] among the "bears" that there has been [illegible] the "bulls," and it seems hardly probable [illegible] one acquainted with the manner in [illegible] Meadville, made that an attempt [illegible]on the Upper Creek market will succeed. [illegible]h we do not know all the influences [illegible]t to bear on the same. With few exceptions all contracts for B. O., S. O. and [illegible] for delivery on the Creek are so [illegible]ed as to allow the seller ten days to [illegible] to deliver the oil. If the buyer and [illegible] be agreed, the buyer may remove the [illegible]any time within the ten days, but it is [illegible] option of the latter to withhold the de[illegible]ry to the last of the ten days. In case the [illegible] does this, the custom of the trade [illegible] really seems to allow the [illegible] a reasonable time in which to [illegible]move his oil after the seller makes the [illegible]delivery. The "shorts" can thus postpone the delivery of any oil on their contracts until the 10th inst., leaving twenty-one days in which to [illegible]. A painful suddenness of the "corner," we believe, is on December oil, or con[illegible]racts maturing in that month only. The amount of oil that can be called on the Upper Creek is estimated at about 300,000 barrels. Should the "shorts" compel the "bulls" to take all their oil at one station on the Upper, and this can be done the former claim,) Miller farm will in all probability be the point of delivery, and it is also informed that under the most favorable circumstances no more than 6,000 barrels of oil can be loaded daily, while if correct, would render the loading of 200,000 barrels in twenty-one days an impossibility.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

Persons Suggested for Various Ward Offices.

SIXTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

At a meeting held on Thursday evening the following names were suggested to be voted for by the Republicans to-day, Saturday:

Select Council—Joseph Kirkpatrick.
Common Council—Jno. Dill, W. Rowbottom, Thos. Jones, R. H. Knox.
School Directors—W. F. Trimble, James Godfrey, Wm. McCallum, H. B. Campbell, R. A. Simpson.
Director of Poor—John Cunningham and John Spear.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Republican party present at this caucus meeting, respectfully instruct the members of the School Board of the Sixth ward to consistently and vigorously oppose the unnecessary change of Text books in our Common Schools.

FIFTH WARD ALLEGHENY.

Select Council—(1 to nominate)—S. S. D. Thompson, W. W. McClelland.
Common Council—(3 to nominate)—W. C. Cooke, James Gilleland, Henry Paulus, E. B. Thomas, R. A. Johnson.
School Directors—(2 to nominate)—John E. Parke, John C. Donaldson, Simeon Bulford, Samuel Riddell.
Director of Poor—(1 to nominate)—George J. Parkin.
Assessor—(1 to nominate)—John P. Kennedy.
Assistant Assessor—(2 to nominate)—Wm. Boyd, Thomas S. Murdock.
Constables—(1 to nominate)—John Irwin.
Judge of Elections—D. L. Crawford.
Inspector of Elections—(2 to nominate)—A. C. Searight, Reese J. Thomas.
Return Inspector of Elections—(1 to nominate)—Capt. D. E. Adams, M. G. Clark.

The above names are Republican suggestions to be voted for at the primary elections Saturday, for the various offices.

AN OLD CORNER.

At it Again—Who are in the Ring this Time!

The Titusville *Herald* has unearthed a conspiracy among oil operators calculated to hurt some folks rather badly. We take stock in its statements as we have had an inkling of the ring and placed a reporter on the track to hunt up the particulars. The *Herald* covers the ground in advance, however, and [illegible]s:

ALL ABOUT TAXES.

How Mistakes are made in the Treasurer's Office and who are Responsible.

Having heard frequent complaints about the manner in which the business in the City Treasurer's office is conducted, and that several and his clerks having been charged with blunders or mistakes, the consequences of which have to be borne by the tax payers, one of our reporters visited the office of the City Treasurer to ascertain if possible whether there were any foundation for the charges, and if so, who was in the fault and if required but a short visit to fully explain the matter. That mistakes do occur will not be denied, but that either the Treasurer or his clerks are at all times responsible for their occurrence, we are not prepared to admit.

One of the chief complaints is that tax-payers are frequently compelled to pay the penalty of ten per cent on account of their taxes through the neglect of the City Treasurer or his clerks to inform them that such taxes are assessed against them. This charge has existed amid the "smoke, though [illegible]ten days may witness results now only unexpected by those who have the [illegible]rs to fill; and a sudden appreciation of [illegible]s is not unlikely.

[illegible]side claims that the "corner" must be a [illegible]ve if there is anything like the concert of [illegible] among the "bears" that there has been [illegible] the "bulls," and it seems hardly probable [illegible] one acquainted with the manner in [illegible] Meadville, made that an attempt [illegible]on the Upper Creek market will succeed. [illegible]h we do not know all the influences [illegible]t to bear on the same. With few exceptions all contracts for B. O., S. O. and [illegible] for delivery on the Creek are so [illegible]ed as to allow the seller ten days to [illegible] to deliver the oil. If the buyer and [illegible] be agreed, the buyer may remove the [illegible]any time within the ten days, but it is [illegible] option of the latter to withhold the de[illegible]ry to the last of the ten days. In case the [illegible] does this, the custom of the trade [illegible] really seems to allow the [illegible] a reasonable time in which to [illegible]move his oil after the seller makes the [illegible]delivery. The "shorts" can thus postpone the delivery of any oil on their contracts until the 10th inst., leaving twenty-one days in which to [illegible]. A painful suddenness of the "corner," we believe, is on December oil, or con[illegible]racts maturing in that month only. The amount of oil that can be called on the Upper Creek is estimated at about 300,000 barrels. Should the "shorts" compel the "bulls" to take all their oil at one station on the Upper, and this can be done the former claim,) Miller farm will in all probability be the point of delivery, and it is also informed that under the most favorable circumstances no more than 6,000 barrels of oil can be loaded daily, while if correct, would render the loading of 200,000 barrels in twenty-one days an impossibility.

OIL NEWS.

The Brady's Bend and Parker Oil Field.

We take the following items from the East Brady *Independent* of yesterday:

For some days the Armstrong well had been falling away and no cause could be assigned for it. After consultation it was thought best to attempt either cleaning it out or reaming it. The latter was undertaken, and after the reamer had been put down the gas which had for some days gradually failed, began to come up, and indications showed that the well was coming back again to old style of flowing. The pipes were again attached to the casing, and in a short time the oil began to come slowly at first, and gathering volume with increase of gas, the three pipes were filled, and Wednesday it was flowing fully, by fair test 60 barrels per day. That this yield will be maintained for some time there is no reason to doubt, and the cause of the falling away so heavily is explained by the clogged condition of the well.

The James well, No. 1, is now pumping a continuous stream of oil, and its average yield is 150 barrels per day, and the well is a splendid well, and has paid its owners handsomely.

The Scandale well on Wednesday was nearly completed. It is possible before our paper goes to press that we will have good news to report from it.

The Jennings Bros. well, like the James, continues its yield of oil, and is paying handsome dividends.

A large handsome store is about to be erected on the Clark farm.

The Scandale road from Greenstown to the Clark farm is about completed.

The Wallace well, Clark farm, will soon be in running order.

The Templeton & Fosdrick lease the lumber on the ground for their rig.

The Delta Derby rig is completed, and many others under way and finished, but they are too numerous to mention.

The Delta Derby presents a lively appearance. Everything is being rapidly pushed forward, and four new buildings for dwellings, stores, &c., of oil rigs and shops are going up, and quite a respectable town will greet the gaze of the visitor.

One of the three of the Clark Farm Co. rig is completed, and the remaining two are now under way. The Clark well is completed and drilling will commence immediately. The rig is as fine a one as there is on the Run.

PARKER OIL FIELD.

The "Walnut" was the first producing well on the Milford farm, and has averaged about 15 barrels per day since it started. It is only 907 feet deep and producing from the sand rock. The oil is much better than that obtained at the Landing, being about 44 gravity. It is owned by Wm. P. Finley. George Kribbs & Co. have never been torpedoed.

The Delta May was the second producing well on this farm, and is producing its share of oil. It is 1076 feet deep, and has not been torpedoed. Owned by Capt. Tiemblin and others. The well was idle for a few days, having broken the pitman of the engine. This well has been producing since the first of September.

The Philadelphia well is under process of drilling. At present the tools are fast in the hole, and they are waiting for the spoil tools, which will be here on Tuesday next. The well is only 150 deep, and is owned by Milford & Co.

A new dock has been put up near the "Pig's Ear" boarding house, and is owned by Finlay, Knobb & Co. The contract has not been given out yet.

The "Pig's Ear" is the enphonious name of the only boarding house on the farm. The proprietor, John Wick, prides himself on "square meals."

The Ela well, on Robinson farm, is over 412 feet deep; the contractors, Tillinghast & Hyde, were very unfortunate in having to get the pull tools before the well was 100 feet deep. It is owned by Thomas McConnell & Company.

The Salem well, Robinson farm, owned by Lindsay, Kribbs & Co., was finished about the middle of September, and as yet is non-productive. Is 940 feet deep and has been torpedoed once.

A Good Old Man Gone to His Reward.

Bishop Kerfoot received a dispatch yesterday from Meadville, Pa., informing him of the death, at that place of Rev. Richard Smith, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, who since his retirement from work in the Ministry on account of bodily infirmity, has resided at Meadville, where the intelligence of his death comes, which must have been sudden and unexpected as we received a private letter from him, written by an amanuensis, dated the 30th ult., in which he complained of nothing but his imparied vision, rendering it difficult to read the GAZETTE, a privation which he seemed to deprecate. Mr. Smith was more than four score years of age. He resided in Allegheny City a few years ago, and will be affectionately remembered by many families of the poor among us, whom it was his won't to visit and minister to, as well as temporal comforts in all its apartments. He was City Missionary Knights of the Razor who are kept constantly employed, and all accomplished artists in the line of their profession, attentive and accommodating to customers. Go to the Diamond Shaving Saloon to-day.

For Throat Diseases and affections of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial Troche" or cough lozenges, are of great value. In coughs, irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or relaxation after an effort, vocal or otherwise, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

Woolen Goods! Woolen Goods!! A great variety at the new Stand Stocking Store, No. 20, Fifth Avenue.
JOHN DEGLEMAN & Co.

Will T. Wiley's, No. 63 Fifth avenue, is the place to get a cheap, neat fitting well made boot, shoe or gaiter, for men, women or children, at prices which will not be excelled in the cheapest. Go to Wiley's, save money, get what you want, and be happy at the memory of a good bargain.

Have you examined Evans' Holiday goods, his prices are all marked in plain figures, they do say it is the cheapest place to buy in the city—under Masonic Hall.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—WAY—At St. Louis, Missouri, on Thursday, December 1st, by the Rev. Dr. Schuyler Mc. CHARLES L. CALDWELL, of Pittsburgh, to ADA E., daughter of Jas. C. Way, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

SCHULTZ—On Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. SCHULTZ, aged 53 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, N. Schultz, corner Penn and Twenty-eighth streets, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, on SABBATH, December 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH—On November 30th, at Meadville, Pa., the Rev. RICHARD SMITH, formerly of this city, aged 83.

PRICE—On Thursday evening, at 8:30, MARGARET PRICE, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place SATURDAY, December 3d, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thompson, No. 33 Fourth avenue.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, shrouds, burial gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co's Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., Undertakers, 118 GRANT STREET. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the city furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co., Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Humphrey's Homepathic MEDICINES.

A complete line constantly on hand. Also, a full line of

PATENT MEDICINES, Sponges, Soaps and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at

ROSENBACH'S Drug and Prescription Store,
no13 140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBITT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.
Office—899 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17th and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

GOLD.
Morton's Pens.
Morton's Pens.
SOLE AGENTS.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.
75 Wood Street.

WINE VINEGAR.
We are receiving a lot of CASKS and BARRELS of the celebrated
E. & M. Bollman
IMPERIAL WINE VINEGAR out of a cargo just landed at Baltimore.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
122 and 124 Wood street.

GEO. HEFLICK,
No. 47 Fulton Street,
General Repairer of Furniture and Recesting Cane Seat Chairs.
Just received a large stock of YONKER CHAIRS, suitable for Holiday Gifts.
Persons breaking up housekeeping can leave their furniture on Commission. A large st ck always on hand to select from. Remember, 47 FULTON STREET, is where you get bargains. del10

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Bartt's Grammars, and Cowley's system of Penmanship.
All orders by mail promptly filled. no7-mwf

Good Advice.

If you are hungry and wish to satisfy your appetite upon the best the market affords, go to the Continental, next door below the Postoffice, in Fifth avenue. You will appreciate this advice after once patronizing the place. At any hour of the day you can get at the Continental all that you wish for in the edible line served up on the shortest order. Besides, an additional attraction of the Continental is the fact that no fancy prices are charged there, and you don't have to absolutely wreck your financial position in paying for the lunch—a fault which is the bane of too many of our public restaurants. Go to the Continental and see what you will get there for a small amount of money, and then be assured by practical test that what has been said of the Continental is fact.

Public Sale of Real Estate and Stocks.

A. LEGGATE'S Real Estate and Stock Exchange, 120 Federal street, Allegheny, will be open for public business on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. A large list of good city property will be announced. The following sales will be made: The property at Ackley street, Second ward, lot 21 by 110; house, a neat frame of six rooms. A fine building lot on Ridge avenue, near Irwin avenue, 22 by 200 feet. A fine lot, 80 by 156, on Ridge avenue, near Rebecca street. Also Pleasant Valley Railway Bonds and several well known stocks. See advertisements.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Held for Postage.

The following letters deposited in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, Friday, December 2nd, are detained for postage. The writers thereof should call and have them properly stamped:
E. T. Cramer, Brownsville, Pa., three cents.
A. F. Farrell, New York, three cents.
Mary Montgomery, Phila., three cents.
H. Fuhrman, Sandusky, O., three cents.
Dr. C. Whitter, St. Louis, Mo., three cents.
B. Forbrink, Boston, Mass., three cents.

Mr. Emerson's Lecture.

This gentleman's lecture at Dr. Wilson's Church, Thursday evening, was spoken of as a sp endid effort by all who heard it. There was a large audience present, and the close of the lecture, Dr. Wilson spoke of it as one of the most instructive and eloquent lectures that has ever been delivered in this city.

Mr. Emerson will probably speak here again on popular subjects.

"The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,
With withering winds and naked woods,
And meadows brown and bare,"

and all nature around indicates the advent of the cold weather, when pleasant firesides at home and well-made clothing, and plenty of it, outside, are the only means of withstanding the rigor of the season with any degree of comfort. To ensure this latter desideratum our gentlemen readers should call at the clothing house of Wm. Despenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth St. Clair street, and get a suit of warm winter clothing and an overcoat of their new cloths, which they have just received, and are ready to manufacture into suits at reasonable prices.

**